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THE FUNERAL JOURNEY ENDED

THE REMAINS OF ALEXANDER III. REACH ST. PETERSBURG.

Deposited on the Catafalque in the Cathedral of St. Isaac—The Imposing Procession Through Streets Filled with Mud—Crowds Witness the Solemn Pageant in Spite of the Bad Weather—Viewing the Body of the Dead Emperor.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 13.—The preparations for the reception of the body of Alexander III. in this city to-day were hardly equal to those in Moscow, and, in consequence of a thaw, followed by fog and a heavy snowfall, the procession had to march through deep slush and mud. The heralds yesterday announced that the body would arrive at 10 o'clock this morning. The hotels were crowded to their full capacity with visitors from all parts of Russia and the Continent, and windows along the route of the procession had been readily rented days ago at 100 rubles. The people were very quiet, and in every way gave evidence of their appreciation of the solemnity of the occasion.

Preceding the ceremony of removing the body from the Nicholas Station to the Fortress, three guns were fired. After the third gun the church bells were tolled, and throughout the day minute guns were fired. When the funeral train arrived at the Nicholas Station, at 9.55 A. M., the weather was dull and damp and chilly, and the streets were very muddy. The station was crowded with the nobility of Russia and representatives from every other European country, and the long platform in front of the station was covered with black cloth.

The hearse, with a silver and gold body, a golden canopy, surmounted by a crown and topped and edged with three white feathers, stood ready to receive the remains of the dead Emperor, and around it was ranged the guard of honor, all representatives of the navy. In addition to these, there were a large number of clergymen, choristers, and others awaiting the arrival of the train, and beyond the limits prescribed by the police and military was an immense crowd of people.

Amid the solemn music of the band and the chanting of the priests and singers, the long funeral train, drawn by two engines with wide, flaring smokestacks, and wood piled high upon their tenders, slowly stole into the station until the mortuary car was opposite the steps leading to the hearse, when it came to a full stop. With candles and incense, the priests in a group lining the steps, the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg and the higher clergy at the top near by, bowed a salute. The roll of the drums of the grenadiers mingled with the chanting, showing the harmony of the tributes of the Church and army to their former head. A boy choir began a chorus, in which the men joined, and the volume of vocal music swelled high upon the frosty air.

The roofs of the houses were crowded with people as the procession moved at 10:30 o'clock. The coffin, which was golden, was covered with a golden pall, lined with ermine, and with heavy tassels at the corners. This was folded half way back.

The Prince of Wales walked with the Czar Nicholas, each wearing a uniform similar to the one he wore in Moscow, only more elaborate. This characterization was true of the whole procession. It was conducted upon the same plan as that in Moscow, only more elaborately. There were more led horses, caparisoned with flowing black and emblazoned with the arms of the various provinces; more regiments, but, except that the procession and ceremonies were on a larger scale, everything was the same as on last Sunday.

The procession was divided into thirteen sections, each headed by a master of ceremonies, wearing a black and white scarf. The sections represented various degrees of mourning.

The first section comprised the late Czar's companies in all the principal regiments, followed by footmen and pages.

The second section included the Czar's family standard, the red military standard, and the Czar's charger, the former carried and the latter attended by superior officers.

The third section floated the standards of Siberia, Vitebsk, Bulgaria, &c., also carried by superior officers.

The fourth section carried similar standards, and, like the second and third, was closed up by subalterns and the horses of leading officials.

The fifth section also carried various standards, together with the imperial pennant, borne by a Vice Admiral, and the standards of the empire, in black silk and white silk.

The sixth section included the Great Standard of the Empire, carried by two Major Generals, two Colonels, and two superior officers.

The seventh section was composed of peasants, burghers, merchants, and delegations from various places, and the Mayor and municipal authorities of St. Petersburg.

The sections from eight to eleven, inclusive, were composed of delegations from local bodies, public offices, and the imperial household, the members and officials of the Senate, the officials of the various chancelleries, the Secretaries of Finland and the empire, the Imperial Ministers, and the members of the Imperial Council.

In the twelfth section were four Colonels, holding the four glaives of the empire, points downward, and the dead Czar's medals and orders, carried by officers of the army and navy.

In the thirteenth section were the choir of the Convent of Alexander Newsky and the Czar's confessor, Father Yanicheff. These were followed by the hearse, drawn by eight horses, Generals holding the tassels. On both sides of the hearse were sixty pages—thirty on each side—with lighted torches. Immediately after the hearse came the Czar Nicholas II., wearing a General's uniform, with the imperial household, the Prince of Wales, the King of Greece, the Russian Grand Dukes and their aides, and a company of grenadiers. Following these came the Czarina, Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt, the Grand Duchess Xenia, the Grand Duchess Olga, and a large number of equerries, companies, and regiments.

The floor of the Cathedral of St. Isaac's was covered with black cloth. The edifice, built of massive stone and full of dignity, was in sharp contrast to the gem-like Cathedral of St. Michael the Archangel, in Moscow.

The procession arrived at the cathedral at 1:30 P. M. The coffin was at once placed on the catafalque in the centre of the cathedral, and a requiem service followed, lasting an hour. The body was then exposed to public view, and immediately long lines of people anxious to see the dead Czar's face began passing through the cathedral. The lying in state will continue until the day of the funeral. Constant masses will be celebrated.

President Cleveland and the United States were represented in to-day's ceremonies by Minister Breckinridge and the entire staff of the United States Legation, and by Lieut. Rodgers, naval attaché at Paris. The American colony has sent seventy wreaths to be placed on the Czar's coffin.

The Official Messenger says that in responding to an address at Moscow yesterday, Emperor Nicholas said: "The Czarina and myself are genuinely consoled by the prayers of Russia, and the sympathy shown in the tears of the people. God help me to serve my dearly beloved country as my father did, and lead it in the bright path marked out by him."

The Czar has appointed the Prince of Wales honorary Colonel of the Kieff Regiment of Dragoons.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Central News correspondent in St. Petersburg says:

"It is stated that after the death of Alexander III., M. Dournovo, Minister of the Interior, fearing disturbances, advised the Czar Nicholas to proclaim martial law in the capital, and that Nicholas rejected the advice. It is, therefore, expected that M. Dournovo will resign after the funeral."

SUDDEN DEATH OF EDWARD B. CONLIN.

He Was a Brother of Inspector Conlin and Actor Florence.

Edward B. Conlin, brother of Police Inspector Peter B. Conlin, and of the late "Billy" Florence, the actor, died at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon of heart disease, at the corner of Twenty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue.

He was apparently in the best of health when he left his office in the Harlem branch of the Street-Cleaning Department, and laughed and joked with his subordinates after having made preparations for the morrow's work.

Mr. Conlin was well known throughout Harlem. He was born in the old Thirteenth Ward, and was graduated from the public school. He numbered among his schoolboy companions the late Daniel Bryant, Augustin Daly, Chief Justice Joseph F. Daly, and Surrogate Arnold.

He managed a chair factory at 18 Pell Street up to about twenty years ago, but during the last two years he had been employed as District Superintendent of the Street-Cleaning Department of the upper west side of Harlem.

Mr. Conlin served during the late war as Captain of Company B of the Washington Grays—now the Eighth Regiment—and later was Captain of the Washington Continental Guards. He was a Knight Templar, and a Freemason; a member of the Stuyvesant Club, and of the Tammany Hall General Committee. He leaves, besides Inspector Conlin, a sister, Mrs. M. J. Wyard of Spokane, Washington; a wife, and two children. His son, Edward B. Conlin, is now dangerously ill at the family residence, 170 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. His daughter is Mrs. Harry Maddox. Mr. Conlin was sixty-two years old.

A POSTMASTER'S TROUBLE.

Driven from His Office at Warren Point by His Creditor.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 13.—John P. Muller, Postmaster at Warren Point, Bergen County, appeared before United States Commissioner Alfred A. Van Hovenburg to-night and made complaint against Clerk Rowland C. Lane, charging him with forcibly driving him from the office at the point of a shotgun, and also accusing him of appropriating stamps and other property of the Government.

Muller formerly kept the store and Post Office, which was bought by Lane several days ago, a note due yesterday being given in payment. It went to protest, when Muller tried to regain possession. Lane refused to vacate and a lively fight occurred at the station on the Bergen County Short Cut, both men seizing the mail bag and fighting fiercely for its contents. Muller drew a revolver finally, when Lane yielded. The mail distributed, Muller insisted on an accounting, when Lane sent his wife for a shotgun and chased the Postmaster from the house, threatening to blow his head off.

The postal authorities at New-York were notified, and ordered Clerk Lane's arrest. He will be arraigned to-morrow before United States Commissioner Van Hovenburg. Postmaster Muller has furnished a bond of $500 to the Government, and was greatly excited when seen to-night at Police Headquarters.

BAD BOY A BAD SOLDIER.

One of Sitting Bull's Braves Who Could Not Let Fire Water Alone.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Private Bad Boy, who seems to have been appropriately named, has been discharged without honor from the army of the United States by direction of Gen. Doe, Assistant Secretary of War.

Bad Boy was one of Sitting Bull's Sioux braves who enlisted in the regular cavalry, and had an uncontrollable predilection for firewater, which rendered him worthless as a soldier. For a long time when he has not been in the post hospital he has spent all his sober moments in the prison at Fort Meade, until the authorities gave up all hope of ever making a god soldier of him and Gen. Doe signed the order which has relegated him to civil life.

The army authorities are rapidly getting rid of all Indian enlisted men. At the present rate of discharging them, it is estimated that by the end of next year there will be no red men in the service.

Fifty Thousand at Stake.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 13.—Judge Shumway of the Superior Court to-day granted an order citing Mrs. Caroline Thompson, H. E. Bowser, and Benjamin Fish into court Nov. 23 to show why they have not been guilty of contempt.

They constitute a domestic tribunal under the will of P. T. Barnum, and claim that Seeley, a grandson, was not entitled to $50,000 as his share of the profits from the show, and that the tribunal had acted in compliance with the order of the Supreme Court, but Seeley claims that they did not act in good faith, or as directed by the court. Seeley's case depended on whether the tribunal signified that he was entitled to the money or not.

Has Denver a "Jack the Strangler"?

DENVER, Col., Nov. 13.—Kiku Oyama, a Japanese, who was in the Midway Fraisance at the World's Fair, was found strangled to death this morning. A towel was twisted around her neck. Imi Oyama, claiming to be the woman's lover, is under arrest on suspicion of having murdered her. Several other arrests have been made, but there is no direct evidence to connect any one with the crime.

Police Surgeon Wheeler believes Kiku Oyama was killed by the same person who murdered Lena Tapper and Marie Contassoit recently by strangling. He thinks Denver has a strangler of the morbid tendencies displayed by London's "Jack the Ripper."

Fatally Burned in His Dressing Room.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 13.—Harry Mortimer Buckingham, a member of the Lilan Alexander Dramatic Company, was fatally burned last night while dressing for his part, at the Front Street Theatre, and died to-day at Johns Hopkins Hospital. Mr. Buckingham was forty years of age. He was born in Washington, where his father is well-known to all theatregoers as the veteran doorkeeper of Albaugh's Theatre. He went on the stage when fourteen years old. He held a Government position in Washington for the past year, and joined the Alexander Company only a week ago. The remains will be sent to Washington for burial.

A Gain for Jersey Democrats.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 13.—The official canvess of the Assembly vote in Hudson County was completed this afternoon. The result is to give to the Democratis five, instead of three, members.

The candidates declared elected are as follows: Richard M. Smart, Pierce J. Fleming, David H. Cagney, William N. Parslow, and James Usher, Democrats; James F. Blackshaw, Henry C. Gruber, Robert McAndrew, Frederick Schober, William E. Drake, and Henry M. Nutzhorn, Republicans.

DEFECTIVE POSTAGE STAMPS

MILLIONS OF THEM REJECTED BY THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Bad Work Turned Out by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing—Inferior Paper and Mucilage Used in Their Manufacture — Complaints Sent to Washington from All Over the Country—Orders to Return the Defective Stamps to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The prospect of having 200,000,000 or more defective postage stamps returned to them, with the accompanying notice that the country will not use them, is causing the Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and his aids much vexation of spirit. In the last two days the Post Office Department has authorized Postmasters who have complained of defective stamps to return all such stamps to the department. As nearly every Postmaster in the country has made such a complaint, it is expected that the mails for the next few days will be loaded with specimens of the Bureau's unsuccessful attempts at stampmaking. These stamps, of course, will have to be destroyed.

The country has heard a good deal in the last fortnight of the light pink postage stamps which will not stick, but it is doubtful if much knowledge exists outside of Washington regarding the causes of the defects which are now being so generally complained of. A few months ago the Bureau of Engraving and Printing received the contract from the Postmaster General for Printing Government stamps. The American Bank Note Company had for years held the contract, and had established a reputation for artistic work. When Claude M. Johnson of Kentucky became chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing he conceived the idea that the Bureau might print the stamps and effect a great saving to the Government. At the proper time he submitted a bid, which was so much lower than that of the American Bank Note Company that the Postmaster General, after satisfying himself that the Bureau was properly equipped to do the work, awarded it the contract at the uniform rate of 5 cents per thousand stamps.

Mr. Johnson made the necesary arrangements, and some time ago the contract went into operation. Several experts, who had been employed by the American Bank Note Company, were brought to Washington to work on the stamp contract, and the Government ordered its Stamp Inspector, Dr. Wesley Davis, to make his headquarters at the bureau and inspect the work. It is said that Dr. Davis soon found that the bureau chiefs thought they knew all about the art of producing stamps, and displayed a decided disinclination to accept any advice. Thomas J. Sullivan, who is Mr. Johnson's chief assistant, appears to have had control of the new work.

"From the very first," said to-day one who is thoroughly acquainted with the facts, "the bureau people seemed unwilling to profit by the experience of the American Bank Note Company, which was largely at their disposal. They assumed that no particular skill was required to produce just as good stamps as the Government had ever used, and seemed to resent the efforts of the Government Inspector to have the work carried along well-established lines. At first they patronized the papermaker who had furnished paper to the Bank Note Company. Years of experience had shown that a peculiar grade of paper was required for the manufacture of postage stamps, one that would not absorb too much mucilage or ink. This quality of paper was furnished for some time, but eventually the bureau people concluded that it was too expensive, and they used a cheaper grade, with the result that the stamps showed a tendency to curl when subjected to a high temperature.

"The Bank Note Company, after much experimenting, had selected a superior quality of mucilage. It came in the form of crystals. These crystals were employed by the bureau at first, but with an eye to economy a cheaper grade was substituted.

"About this time the troubles of the bureau began. The ink was 'off color,' the stamps would curl, the mucilage would not stick. Although the report of the chief would indicate that the affairs of the bureau had progressed smoothly, it is a fact that since it began work on the postage-stamp contract it has been almost continually in hot water, and has made some very serious blunders. It is gratifying to the department to know that these blunders have served to make the bureau people more tolerant of suggestions, and that the future output of stamps will probably be up to the requirements."

The fact that about 23,000,000 defective stamps may be returned to the Post Office Department under the order of the Postmaster General suggests the extent of the blunders committed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. At 5 cents a thousand the cost of the stamps now subject to return is between $11,000 and $12,000. Owing to the recent extensive thefts of postage stamps by employes of the bureau and Post Office Department since the contract went into effect, it was said at the department to-day that when the accounts were finally exchanged the department would probably refuse to pay for the spoiled stamps. The Government, of course, will have to stand the loss. It is not expected that all of the defective stamps will be returned, for the reason that many persons will prefer to keep those they now have and apply mucilage to them, rather than go to the trouble of taking them back to the Post Offices.

Five Years for Banker Cadwallader.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 13.—A. A. Cadwallader, ex-President of the Superior National Bank, under indictment for the embezzlement of about $40,000 of the bank's funds two years ago, and in whose case the jury disagreed at the trial last Spring, pleaded guilty to the charge in the United States court this afternoon. Cadwallader was arrested at West Superior two years ago. He secured bondsmen in the sum of $10,000, jumped his bail, and left the country. He was traced to South America and brought back to Wisconsin after a most exciting chase. Cadwallader was sentenced to five years at hard labor in the House of Correction at Milwaukee. He has already spent nearly two years in jail.

Died Joking with His Children.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Thomas Bayley Entwisle, the Inspector of Buildings for the District of Columbia, died last night of heart failure at his residence, in Georgetown, in his seventy-fifth year. He was in perfect health during the day, and up to within a minute before his death was joking with his children and grandchildren, who were in the room with him. One of Mr. Entwisle's daughters is the wife of Col. A. A. Wilson, United States Marshal for the District.

Mr. Strong's Trip to Boston Delayed.

Mayor-elect Strong expects to go to Boston in a day or two.

He had arranged to go yesterday, but a friend in Boston with whom he had arranged a pleasure trip was ill, and Mr. Strong decided to remain at home here pending his recovery.

The Mayor-elect was at his business office yesterday, and last evening he attended the Horse Show.

TWO BODIES FLOATING IN MIDOCEAN.

One That of a Three-Year-old Girl, the Other of a Woman.

QUARANTINE, S. I., Nov. 13.—Capt. Hodge of the steamer Glendevon, from Boston, England, which arrived at Quarantine to-night, reports having passed two bodies in midocean. While in latitude 49.51 north, longitude 35.05 west, Oct. 31, the officer on watch noticed a dark object ahead. On nearing it, it proved to be the body of a little girl about three years old, with the pink of life still on her cheeks. She had brown, curly hair and was dressed in a black frock and white woolen shawl.

While in latitude 49.20 north, longitude 36.42 west, the next day, the steamer passed the body of a woman, about forty years old, dressed in a brown petticoat and a black waist. Both had evidently been dead but a few days.

The steamer's barometer had been fluctuating around 28.10 for nine days, showing that she was skirting the edge of a hurricane, and Capt. Hodge thinks the bodies were from some vessel that had gone to pieces in it, although there was no wreckage in the vicinity of where they were passed.

PROPHET WIGGINS DID NOT APPEAR.

Harlemites Failed to Appreciate and Several Employes Mourn Him.

Prof. E. Stone Wiggins, who last week placarded himself throughout Harlem as "the Canadian astronomer and weather prophet, who has gained great renown by his weather prophecies," and who announced that during the current week he would discourse to the Harlemites on "The Cause of the Deluge" and "Mars, Where Man Came From," has departed, and several ushers and a ticket taker mourn his loss.

He was to have told last night, in Madison Hall, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, "where man came from," but the prophet failed to materialize. He sent a little note to Proprietor Martin of Madison Hall saying that from the slim attendance of the night previous and the evident apathy shown by Harlemites to know whence they came compelled him to give up his lectures.

But the question with the ushers and the ticket takers is not "where man came rfom," but "where money is coming from."

ELEVEN POLICY MEN ARRESTED.

Brooklyn Police Catch Eight of Them Printing Tickets by Wholesale.

Brooklyn Central Office detectives raided a printing establishment at 7 Debevoise Street, Williamsburg, yesterday and captured eight prisoners, including the proprietor, who were printing policy slips. It was one of the biggest policy raids ever made in Brooklyn.

The proprietor and backer of the establishment is Albert Williams, alias Whitman, who lives at 22 Stuyvesant Avenue. He called his business the Red and Green Lottery of Fort Erie, Canada, and claims to hold a charter from the Canadian Government.

When the detectives entered the place, shortly after noon, they found a printing press running at top speed, and the men were turning out policy slips by the hundred.

Several other lottery places were raided, and in them three men were arrested.

MR. KELSEY'S UNFORTUNATE TWINS.

One of Them Killed Yesterday—Three Years of Eventful Life.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Nov. 13.—The three-year-old twins of John Kelsey, of this place, were playing around an old wagon at the top of a hill this morning. The wagon started down the hill, while one of the twins had hold of a shaft. The other was pushing behind.

The one on the shaft was carried off his feet, and the wagon passed over his neck, killing him instantly.

The twins have been rather unfortunate since their birth. A year ago one of them fell into a tub of water and was nearly drowned, and last Summer one cut two fingers off the other's hand with an axe.

Death of Demented William S. Sturges.

OWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 13.—William S. Sturges, seventy years old, the wealthy Chicagoan whose suit for millions against Mr. Farwell of Chicago was making a stir in legal circles, and who was adjudged insane by a commission in lunacy Nov. 5, died last evening at the Glen Mary Home here of senile dementia. The body was sent to New-York this morning, and will be incinerated by the United States Crematory Company at Fresh Pond, L. I., to-morrow.

After ex-Senator Saxton's Seat.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Ex-Congressman John Raines, who is a candidate to succeed Charles T. Saxton as Senator, was in town to-day. He called on Col. T. S. Williams in regard to the Governor ordering a special election to fill the vacancy caused by Senator Saxton's resignation. Col. Williams told him the Governor, who is in New-York City, had not yet considered the matter, and that he might not until he returned from there next week.

Labor Knights in Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 13.—The Knights of Labor session opened at 12 o'clock to-day in Screwmen's Hall. The representation is large. Mr. Powderly, it was stated, would reach here to-night, when it is expected the fight over control of the order will begin. Eugene V. Debs wired President Howard this afternoon that he is called to Chicago on Friday and cannot come to New-Orleans.

Touched a Live Wire and Was Killed.

While repairing an arc lamp on the second floor of the dry goods establishment of Abraham & Straus, on Fulton Street, near Gallatin Place, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, Dennis O'Connor received a shock from a live wire in the presence of several hundred men and women. He died a few hours later in the City Hospital. O'Connor was twenty-six years old and lived at 97 East Eighth Street, this city.

Grovines and Assiniboines.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 13.—Several chiefs of the Grovine and Assiniboine tribes of Indians passed through St. Paul to-day in charge of Major Kelly, bound for Washington. This is their first visit to civilization. They will confer with the President concerning the alleged violation of treaty stipulations whereby their rights are being invaded by land speculators.

Owens Has a Plurality of 101.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 13.—The official vote in the Seventh District, prepared by Secretary of State Headly to-day, gives Owens a plurality of 101. The total vote cast was as follows: Owens, (Dem.,) 13,657; Denny, (Rep.,) 13,576; Johnson, (Pop.,) 262; Finnel, (Proh.,) 554. It is said that Denny has employed attorneys to contest.

Estimates of the Cotton Crop.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 13.—The estimates of the cotton crop made on the Exchange here vary from 9,000,000 to 10,000,000 bales. It is expected that Charleston's receipts this year will be fully 400,000 bales, of which 188,782 bales have been so far received.

Two Children Burned to Death.

NATCHEZ, Miss., Nov. 13.—The house of Louis Williams, nine miles below Natchez, was destroyed by fire this morning and two children were burned to death. Williams and another child were also badly burned.

An Aged Woman Killed by a Fall.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 13.—Mrs. Christiana Siller, eighty-seven years old, fell down stairs at her home, 50 Cambridge Avenue, Jersey City Heights, last night, and was so badly injured that she died.

CURRENCY QUESTION NEXT

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND WORKING UPON A PLAN OF REFORM.

His Message to Congress Will Deal with the Subject as Its Leading Feature—The Way to Check Financial Crazes Is to Close the Avenues Through Which They Have Trooped—Various Plans Have Been Examined by the President—Mr. Curtis Canvassing the Bankers of This City.

Having provided for a full Treasury by the bond issue, the President is considering the idea of submitting to the country a plan for currency reform. He believes that the currency system is inherently vicious; that it is responsible for financial ills, which must recur so long as it is maintained. Satisfied with this diagnosis, he will undoubtedly prescribe a remedy calculated to give the finances permanent health, believing possibly that this can be done only by supplanting the present system. The subject will be the dominant feature in his message to Congress in December.

Much of the currency now in use was created by war legislation, and much of the remainder is affected by fallacies growing out of conditions born in that period. The President is convinced that a system built when abnormal influences were at work became no more defensible when the effects of the war had been overcome than were tariff rates imposed in the same period of emergencies.

This conclusion has not been hastily reached. Its announcement will be made at this time, because it ought to be considered when no other great subject presses upon the attention of the people. With the silver craze quieted, tariff agitation out of the way, the Treasury gold replenished, and general business activity and confidence restored, the time is ripe, the President thinks, to set another important reform in motion.

The country might have heard from him before on the currency system had he not deemed it unwise to point out its faults when more urgent evils were to be overcome. All the matters he has undertaken to handle have now reached a stage at which they can be safely left to themselves. Pupblic sentiment on silver has sustained his views. The country followed him in the tariff, and is now faced right for further reform by a gradual process. Even the most radical protectionists cannot hope for a movement backward, and few Republicans wish it. The President's call for tariff reform in 1887 rang in the ears of the people until they responded to it in 1892. He does not expect to sound the note as to the currency so far ahead of the country's approval of it, but he feels his duty now as keenly as he did then, and he will go to the record with the full conviction that the native sense of the people will uphold him. Silver men and the Populists are much less formidable numerically than the high protectionists whom he attacked in 1887, and their waning influence deprives their opposition of political force. While no one will suppose that party expediency would deter the President from discharging an important public duty, leaders of the party in a smaller way will have no occasion to consider votes in passing upon the President's forthcoming utterance.

The President has watched the course of the country's finances with close interest. He has observed the effects of the various experiments by Congress in dealing with the currency problem. When he applied his mind to their correction he started with the sound Democratic doctrine that the issue of money was not properly a Governmental function. He went into that subject with the thoroughness which he gives to everything that engages his mind. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States affirming the legal-tender proposition was carefully studied and analyzed. He could not convince himself that the court had been right in declaring that the Government could make money by placing its stamp upon rag paper.

His researches covered a wide field, not only in written authorities, but in territory in business operation. The return by wholesale of American securities from abroad was a subject of inquiry. He learned that American paper was suspected abroad because, when one note payable in coin was sent in for redemption another note payable in coin was tendered for it. Foreigners thus naturally got the notion that American notes were not the equivalent of coin, even if so inscribed. He found that fear of inflation through some wild scheme of Congress made foreigners feel less safe in American securities, Government and others, than the resources of the country justified, and that reliance upon the strength of the Administration to counteract bad tendencies in Congress constituted a chief factor in upholding our credit abroad.

Looking about at home, he saw the constant war of elements favoring and opposed to paternalism in Government. The animosities of sections and the threatened growth of classes passed in review before him. It was not difficult to trace these conditions to their source. The present currency system furnished the moving cause for all of it in that it opened the door to distorted financial theories. There could be no end to this, he saw, until the system could be discontinued. He saw that to insure the permanency of credit and to save the country from inroads upon its peace the avenue of financial heresy must be closed.

The President's habit of calling a spade by its name and of hitting at the root of an evil which he wishes to destroy prepared those whom he first called into consultation upon the subject for decisive speech from him. Beyond indicating that he had considered the matter, however, they found him receptive and inquiring. His questions showed the mastery of finance he had acquired and the trend of his thought, which was as above stated. No one presumes to speak definitely of what he will recommend to Congress. He always keeps his own counsel in that regard. What he has done besides studying out the subject may be told in summary, with the assurance from those who enjoy his confidence that the message now in preparation will convey his opinion in terms that will set the world talking.

In considering the proposition that the Government ought not to do banking, the President has been attentive to the arguments of bankers. The Bankers' National Convention, at Baltimore in September, furnished suggestions in this line. What is known as the Baltimore plan, adopted at that convention, appealed to the President as having features of undoubted merit. He obtained a copy of the plan and revolved its details in his mind. The publication of the plan will place before the public part of the material on which the President worked. It proposes to amend the National Banking act as follows:

Section 1. The provision of the National Banking act requiring the deposit of bonds to secure circulating notes hereafter issued shall be repealed.

Sec. 2. Allow the banks to issue circulating notes to the amount of 50 per cent. of their paid-up, unimpaired capital, subject to a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. per annum upon the average amount of circulation outstanding for the year; and an additional circulation of 25 per cent. of their paid-up, unimpaired capital, subject both to the tax of one-half of 1 per cent. per annum and to an additional heavy tax per annum upon the average amount of such circulation outstanding for the year; said additional 25 per cent. to be known as "emergency circulation."

Sec. 3. The tax of one-half of 1 per cent. per annum upon the average amount of circulation outstanding shall be paid to the Treasurer of the United States as a means of revenue, out of which the expenses of the office of the Controller of the Currency, the printing of circulating notes, &c., shall be defrayed.

The excess over one-half of 1 per cent. of the tax imposed upon the "emergency circulation" shall be paid into the "Guarantee Fund," referred to in Section 6.

Sec. 4. The banks issuing circulation shall deposit and maintain with the Treasurer of the United States a "Redemption Fund" equal to 5 per cent. of their average outstanding circulation, as provided for under the existing law.

Sec. 5. The redemption of the notes of all banks, solvent or insolvent, to be made as provided for by the existing law.

Sec. 6. Create a "Guarantee Fund" through the deposit by each bank of 2 per cent. upon the amount of circulation received the first year. Thereafter impose a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. upon the average amount of outstanding circulation, the same to be paid into this fund until it shall equal 5 per cent. of the entire circulation outstanding, when the collection of such tax shall be suspended, to be resumed whenever the Controller of the Currency shall deem it necessary.

The notes of insolvent banks shall be redeemed by the Treasurer of the United States out of the Guarantee Fund, if it shall be sufficient, and, if not sufficient, then out of any money in the Treasury, the same to be reimbursed to the Treasury out of the Guarantee Fund, when replenished, either from the assets of the failed banks or from the tax aforesaid.

National Banking Associations organized after this plan shall have gone into operation may receive circulation from the Controller of the Currency, upon paying into the Guarantee Fund a sum bearing the ratio to the circulation, applied for and allowed, that the Guarantee Fund bears to the total circulation outstanding, and to be subject to the tax of one-half of 1 per cent. per annum, as called for by the Treasurer of the United States, for the creation and maintenance of this fund.

No association or individual shall have any claim upon any part of the money in said Guarantee Fund, except for the redemption of the circulating notes of any insolvent National Banking Association. Any surplus or residue of said Guarantee Fund which may be hereafter ascertained or determined by law shall inure to the benefit of the United States.

Sec. 7. The Government shall have a prior lien upon the assets of each failed bank and upon the liability of shareholders, for the purpose of restoring the amount withdrawn from the Guarantee Fund for the redemption of its circulation, not to exceed, however, the amount of the failed bank's outstanding circulation after deducting the sum to its credit in the Redemption Fund (Section 4) already in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States.

Sec. 8. Circulation can be retired by a bank at any time, upon depositing with the Treasurer of the United States lawful money in amount equal to the sum desired to be withdrawn, and, immediately upon such deposit, the tax indicated in Sections 2, 3, and 6 shall cease upon the circulation so retired.

Sec. 9. In the event of the winding up of the business of a bank by reason of insolvency or otherwise the Treasurer of the United States, with the concurrence of the Controller of the Currency, may, on the application of the Directors, or of the liquidator, receiver, assignee, or other proper official, and upon being satisfied that proper arrangements have been made for the payment of the notes of the bank and any taxdue thereon, pay over to such Directors, liquidator, receiver, assignee, or other proper official, the amount at the credit of the bank in the Redemption Fund indicated in Section 4.

The President saw special merit in the scheme because of its provision for a currency that would be gauged by the needs of the country, expanding when money was in demand and contracting with the removal of pressure for it. Bankers may be pleased to learn that he was much impressed with it.

A plan alternative of that of the convention and which has been called to the President's attention if Government banking is to cease provided for action by Congress to retire the legal-tender notes and to withdraw from circulation all money issued by the Government. The banks, according to this plan, would do all the banking in the country. They would be authorized to issue circulating notes according to their capital and surplus, with the feature of an elastic currency retained. The United States and Treasury notes would be retired in favor of bonds at a low rate of interest, probaly 2 per cent. Banks might take these bonds and issue notes up to their par value, depositing the bonds as security. When the banks desired to contract the circulation they might surrender notes and withdraw their equivalent in bonds. As the needs of business called for an increased circulation, the bonds might be deposited again in the Treasury and the notes reissued.

Although this plan was old, the President looked into it. He found that it had been criticised because it might seem to run counter to a prejudice, perhaps disappearing, but once quite active, against a permanent public debt, since the bonds would be perpetual, and possibly might increase in volume with the growth of the banking business. The debt would be equal to the circulation of bank notes. It would provide its own protection, its advocates urged, and, in that respect, at least, they thought, it must commend itself as safe finance.

They replied to the objection to a permanent debt by saying that debt was natural and inevitable with a Government, and, if an exception should ever be furnished by this Government, the low-rate bonds would hardly constitute a debt as commonly understood, for their use would be confined to banking purposes, and interest on them might easily be provided by taxation. Such a plan was urged also because it would do away forever with anxiety over the gold reserve. No reserve or surplus would then be needed, the Government being required to meet only its charges for current expenses and interest on unredeemed bonds.

Another plan examined by the President was the scheme devised by Gen. Spinner when Secretary of the Treasury, and championed in Congress by William D. Kelly of Pennsylvania. It provided for the issue of money by the Government to citizens as they might apply without employing the banks as currency channels. Money thus issued was to be secured by Government bonds bearing interest at 3.65 per cent.—the lowest rate for a Government issue in Gen. Spinner's time—and bonds and notes were to be convertible at any time. A citizen with bonds might deposit them and have notes issued to him directly. When he could spare the money the citizen might turn it into the Treasury and recover his bonds.

Since it became whispered among financiers that the President was preparing to address Congress upon the currency system, so many suggestions have reached him that he thought it well to gather some expert opinion among bankers whom he could not personally consult. The present visit of William E. Curtis, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to this city is understood to be for the purpose of sounding financial opinion here upon the general subject.

While Mr. Curtis is in New York Assistant Treasurer Conrad N. Jordan is in Washington. He is urging upon the President to recommend to Congress the appointment of a Currency Commission, nonpartisan in character and composed of representative men of all sections, which shall consider the currency question in its various bearings and report a system of reform to Congress.

For Meeting of Bankers Who Favor the Baltimore Plan See Page 8.

FIFTY MILLIONS OF BONDS

THE GOVERNMENT TO REPLENISH AT ONCE ITS GOLD RESERVE.

Bids Will Be Received by Secretary Carlisle up to Noon of Nov. 24—No Upset Price Named in the Call for Proposals—Bonds Will Be Dated Feb. 1, 1894, but Will Draw Interest from Nov. 1, 1894—There May Be Another Issue.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—When The New-York Times last Saturday announced that within three days the President would call for bids for proposals for a new issue of Government bonds, the Secretary of the Treasury and some superserviceable purveyors of denials at once declared that the report was untrue, and the Secretary made his denial with unnecessary circumstance and positiveness. This afternoon, before the three days were up, the call was out. It was issued at 3:15 o'clock in the following form:

CIRCULAR INVITING PROPOSALS FOR 5 PER CENT. BONDS.

Treasury Department,
Washington, Nov. 13.

By virtue of the authority contained in the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments," approved Jan. 14, 1875, the Secretary of the Treasury hereby gives public notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Treasury Department, office of the Secretary, until 12 o'clock noon on the 24th day of November, 1894, for United States 5 per cent. bonds, in either registered or coupon form, dated Feb. 1, 1894, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the Government after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest payable quarterly in coin at the rate of 5 per centum per annum.

Bidders whose proposals are accepted will be required to pay 20 per cent. in gold coin or gold certificates, upon the amounts of their bids, and to pay in like coin or certificates an additional 20 per cent. at the expiration of each ten days thereafter until the whole is paid; but they may at their option pay the entire amount of their bids when notified of acceptance, or at any time when an installment is payable.

The first payment, however, of not less than 20 per cent. must be made when the bidder receives notice of the acceptance of his proposal.

The denominations of the bonds will be $50 and upward, and bidders will, in their proposals, state the denominations desired, whether registered or coupon, the price which the bidder proposes to pay, the place where it is desired that the bonds shall be delivered, and the office, whether that of the Treasurer of the United States or an Assistant Treasurer of the United States, where it will be most convenient for the bidder to deposit the amounts of his payments.

The bonds will be dated Feb. 1, 1894, in order to make the proposed issue uniform as to date with the existing issue; but interest thereon will begin Nov. 1, 1894, and bidders will be required to pay accrued interest at the rate of 5 per cent. on the face value of their bonds from Nov. 1 to the date or dates of payment. The issue of bonds, in pursuance of this notice, will not exceed the sum of $50,000,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury hereby expressly reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

All proposals should be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C., and should be distinctly marked, "Proposals for the purchase of 5 per cent. bonds." Blank forms for proposals may be had on application to the Secretary of the Treasury.

J. G. CARLISLE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Sub-Treasurers will be supplied to-morrow with copies of this form for bidders who wish to subscribe for the bonds:

I hereby propose, under the terms of your circular of Nov. 13, 1894, to purchase United States 5 per cent. ten-year bonds described in said circular of the face value of —— dollars, and I agree to pay therefor at the rate of —— and accrued interest per $

FASHION AT THE HORSE SHOW

SOCIETY OUT IN FULL FORCE IN THE DAY AND EVENING.

VISITORS PRESENT FROM OTHER CITIES.

Great Variety of Costumes Seen in the Boxes and on the Promenade.

INTERESTED IN THE PONIES.

Madison Square Garden Crowded in the Afternoon and Evening by Gay Throngs of Men and Women—The Show Said to be the Most Successful Ever Held by the Association—The Question of Correct Dress for Men and Women—The Judges Keeping Well Up with the Programme—Delivery Teams, Ponies, Hackneys, Roadsters, and Trotters Shown—List of Awards.

The Horse Show has gained its impetus, so to speak, and is in "full swing," as was shown by the throngs of fashionable folk who gathered in the Madison Square Garden last evening.

The attendance was larger yesterday than on the opening day, there having been about 11,000 persons present. The costumes, however, were not so elaborate, many more women appearing in dark walking dresses than on Monday.

The horses received more attention yesterday than on Monday. This was probably owing to the fact that the classes of competing animals were more popular with the smart set, there being more fashionable turn-outs and saddle horses exhibited.

Many of the same people attended the show on both nights, and will continue to do so throughout the week. No fashionable woman who visits the Horse Show will be seen there in the same gown more than once.

The members of the National Horse Show Association are joyous over the success of this year's exhibit, both financially and socially. One of them said last night:

"The present show is the most successful which has yet taken place. This is not alone owing to the very large number of entries in the various classes, but to the many visitors from other cities, several of whom have come from as far as Chicago to attend the show."

There is a great deal of discussion among the men as to what is the proper thing to wear at the show. In the afternoon many appear in conventional frock coat and silk hat, which is considered the next thing to evening dress; but there are others who wear sack suits and derbys, saying that, as the show is really as much a sporting event as a social function, morning suits are more appropriate than others. And even for the evening there are some who have rejected dress suits. These somewhat daring individuals are most of them of a horsey bent and belong to the most enthusiastic riding or driving sets. Then women are also said to be in "good form" if they appear in walking suits and tailor-made gowns either in the morning or evening. Much of the popularity of the Horse Show is probably due to this license in the question of dressing.

Society women who are often seen in the saddle at the Riding Club, in the Park, or on the hunting field are especially averse to wearing reception gowns at the show. Miss Kate Carey and Miss Mabel Metcalf, two of the best-known horsewomen in New-York, expressed their views on the dress question very strongly by wearing simple dark walking costumes.

Judging from the attendance at the show in former years, to-night will be about the most popular evening on which to visit it.

COSTUMES SEEN IN THE BOXES.

Many Dinners Given Before the Evening Show—Children Visit the Ponies.

Among the numerous Horse Show and dinner parties preceding the exhibit last night, one of the most enjoyable was that given by Mrs. Seward Webb, among whose guests was William Potter, brother of Bishop Potter.

After dining at Mrs. Webb's house, the party went to the show, where they occupied Mr. Webb's box, No. 12.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt was present at the show last night, with her daughter, Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt. Mrs. Vanderbilt wore a simple gown of rich, dark-green silk, with changeable jet trimmings on the front of the bodice, and handsome old lace shoulder mantles. Mis Vanderbilt wore a becoming gown of dark material with a black velvet Spanish hat, under the brim of which were garlanded pink carnations.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who occupied the Astor box, No. 28, with Mr. Astor, was among the society women most admired by all. Mrs. Astor wore lavender silk, with large interwoven sleeves of the same color and material.

Among the most attractive young society women seen on the promenade during the evening were Miss Mary Farquhar Jones King of Providence, R. I., and Miss Elizabeth C. Sherman of 124 West Eighty-second Street. Miss King was charmingly piquant in a cloth tailor-made gown of Highlanders' plaid. She wore a black and brown cloth hat, with black and white wings. Miss Sherman was also very attractive in dark silk, with a small French bonnet.

Mrs. Havemeyer, formerly Miss Camilla Morse, who occupied a seat on the north side of the Garden, was strikingly handsome in a sable-silk gown, profusely trimmed with jet of the same color, and a bonnet to match. Mrs. Havemeyer wore an immense bunch of violets.

Miss Elizabeth C. Stokes, who sat in C. H. Godfrey's box on the south side, with Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey and others, wore an afternoon reception gown of dark-green silk.

Miss Sarah Hard, who sat with her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Anson W. Hard, in their box, received as much attention as any of last year's débutantes at the show. Miss Hard wore dark cloth, with rich red velvet trimming, and a hat to match. Sitting in the same box with Miss Hard was Miss Nellie Souter, who wore a quaint and pretty gown of pink soft material, with Grecian drapery of the same goods hanging from the left shoulder.

In C. T. Thomas's box were Mr. and Mrs. Richard Elliot, the latter appearing in a dainty gown with yellow satin bodice, covered with black lace, and a cream-white skirt. Others in Mr. Thomas's box were Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Ervin and Miss Ervin, wearing lavender silk, trimmed with rich lace.

Among the prominent men seen at the show were Mayor-elect William L. Strong, who occupied his box, with his son, Bradley Strong, and his daughter and sister-in-law. Chauncey M. Depew was seen in a seat at the Fourth Avenue end, on the north side of the Garden. Robert Bonner, who has not visited the Horse Show for four or five years, was also among those present.

In C. O'D. Iselin's box were Mrs. William Moser, Miss Edith Moser, and Mrs. S. F. Adams. Mrs. Moser, who is a handsome brunette, wore red velvet, trimmed profusely with jet. Miss Moser wore a becoming black satin dress, and Mrs. S. F. Adams appeared in black silk.

Mrs. Levi P. Morton occupied a seat in Frederic Bronson's box at the right of the main entrance. Her gown was of black velvet, with a soft plastron of white lace. The black velvet wrap was lined with light-blue silk and elaborately trimmed with cinchilla fur and white lace.

Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago was in H. L. Hoyt's box. She was dressed in black, with jet trimmings, and wore a black bonnet with a steel ornament in the front. Mrs. Palmer says she is soon to take a trip to the Mediterranean. With her were Col. and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, the latter wearing a purple velvet gown, with hat to match. Mrs. Grant carried a bunch of pink roses. Miss Grant, who occupied a seat in the back of the box, was all in white, with a bonnet of black and white.

Mrs. George J. Gould wore a brilliant gown of deep rose pink and white lace, with bonnet to match, and a wrap of deep rose pink velvet. She wore violets. Her mother, Mrs. Kingdon, was with her, wearing a black gown, with rich white lace at the front, and a black and white bonnet, with red flowers.

John Jacob Astor was in the Sloane box. It was not occupied by the family.

Col. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger were present in H. W. Cary's box. Mrs. Cruger wore a mouse-colored cloth gown and velvet cape of the same shade, with white trimmings. Mrs. Arthur Hilton was looking very lovely in a black velvet gown, black and white bonnet, diamond earrings, and a long, jeweled chain.

In the seats back of the boxes were Capt. and Mrs. Joseph de la Mar, the latter, who was Miss Sands, wearing a delightful gown with a moire skirt of pearl gray and a chiffon waist of the same shade, done in rose pink. In her bonnet were pink-colored flowers, and she carried roses of the same shade. Her ornaments were diamonds.

George Stewart Smith was to be seen sitting in solitary state in his box a large part of the evening.

W. E. D. Stokes was with his fiancée, Miss Rita Acosta, who was in black and gold.

Mrs. John Stetson, wife of the Boston theatrical manager, appeared early in the evening, wearing a gown of light green and black. She spent the time on the promenade, escorted by a tall man in a dress suit. It is said that the last time she made a public appearance in New-York, it was as Kittie Stoker, one of Barnum's celebrated beauties and bareback riders. As Mrs. Stetson, she is still very pretty, and evidently retains all her old powers of attraction. Her gown was a pretty one, also, but so much more suited for a private parlor than among the many quiet gowns of the second night at the horse show, that it attracted the attention of all eyes. The skirt was of black satin, with a waist of pale green, covered with black chiffon, and from it hung long streamers of green ribbon. Her headdress consisted of two wide bows, standing out on either side of the head, being apparently held together by a band of pearl beads, and long pearl pendants dangled on either side of the knot of hair. In her hands Mrs. Stetson carried a bunch of green carnations, which just matched her gown.

Miss Whitney was in her box during the evening, wearing a delicate costume of pearl and white, with a black hat, trimmed with white plumes.

Lieut. Gov. Sheehan could be seen in a conspicuous place among the boxes, with Mrs. Sheehan, who wore a gay bonnet of deep rose pink, and a sage-green gown and white vest.

James Hude Beekman was with Mrs. Beekman, who wore a brown cloth gown, the skirt of which was fastened up the front with brown velvet fringe. The waist was of salmon-pink chiffon, and upon the jacket front were cut steel buttons.

Mrs. Harrison Chamberlain had with her the Misses Chamberlain and Miss Seymour, all of Seneca Falls. They occupied the box of Thomas L. Hamilton.

Mrs. Carstairs was present with Miss Carstairs and Master Carstairs. She wore a black gown with light blue collar and bonnet.

Ex-Mayor Grant, John D. Crimmins, and ex-Senator Frederick S. Gibbs were also present.

Mrs. Victor Doechon, née Hunnewell, wore a blue and green illuminated silk, with corsage trimming and yoke outlined with iridescent beading. The yoke was of white lace, dotted with blue steel cabuchons. Her small bonnet was of black, with steel mercury wings.

Mrs. Frank Teshe, wearing an elaborate Paris gown, was one of the evening visitors.

Miss Elsie De Wolf was a guest of Mrs. Reginald De Koven in the afternoon.

The horsey girl was not conspicuous in the evening. Men, women, and gowns seemed to be the attraction for all. Between the afternoon and evening pageant one pink-cheeked young woman of athletic build, wearing a smart checked gown and standing in the midst of a group of gentlemen, was heard to exclaim in clear, high-pitched tones: "Can I ride what's-her-name?" She went on: "If I can only get a horse I forget everything else, even a chaperon. Do you know I won $250 in prizes at Westchester. Was not that good?"

And her companions thought it was very good, and they made arrangements for a riding party in the near future.

The bicycle girl was at the Horse Show, too. She also was an athletic young woman. She was not a bit tired, and that was more than the man she met, who had spent the afternoon in playing golf, could say.

The horses in the stalls receive little more attention than those exhibited in the ring for a little while before the evening parade commences. A few handsomely-gowned women wander down into the basement and inquire fervently if the ponies "aren't just too cunning," and if somebody "wouldn't like to go right in there and squeeze them."

The miniature horsemen and women made their appearance at the Horse Show yesterday morning for the first time. They were there in considerable numbers.

They crowded around the Shetland ponies in the stalls, and the little animals never looked in vain for an apple from a small master's hand.

To outward appearances, most of the young men were sailors, for sailor hats and jackets and wide sailor collars were to be seen everywhere.

Two fair-haired little maids in red applauded enthusiastically when three pairs of ponies in harness and two Shetland pony tandem teams appeared, and so did all the other children present. Two boxes that were filled with older people in the morning were 110 and 112. The Carmans were all present in the morning to witness the exhibition of their horses from the Carmandale Stock Farm. Mr. Cassatt and the Misses Cassatt were also among the true horse lovers present.

There was a larger crowd in the afternoon, but fewer of the regular boxholders were present than on the opening day. Their places were taken by their friends, the younger daughters of their families, and in some cases the serving maids were enjoying the treat.

G. J. Bascomb's box was full of strangers.

Ex-Secretary Whitney entertained Mayor Gilroy in his box. Miss Whitney was present, wearing a black silk crepon gown, lightened at the throat with a violet satin collar.

Mrs. William Palmer Smith was present with her family and friends; also Mrs. Bryce Gray, Jr., Miss Josie M. Bryce, W. Seward Webb, Charles E. Whitehead, W. A. Bloodgood, Mrs. Fred H. Benedict, Miss Helen Benedict, and Mrs. H. H. Hollister.

Mrs. A. M. Palmer was to be seen talking gayly in one of the boxes.

Mrs. Fred Edey was in her box with friends.

Mrs. John W. Mackay of California was present, wearing a handsome black gown with the front of the bodice crossed horizontally with terra cotta stripes.

Others present were Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Miss H. A. Corstairs, G. S. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Baylies, Anson W. Hard, James B. Taylor, Mrs. Albert B. Hilton, the Misses Nicholas, J. Hitchcock, Jr., Mitchel Harrison with Mrs. Pratt; Mrs. H. C. Pell, W. T. Burden, Mrs. C. A. Stevens, Mrs. T. Paton, Mr. and Mrs. John Lawrence, the Misses Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Chesebrough, Miss Chesebrough, Reginald De Koven, W. A. Hamilton, F. Brokaw, Miss Brokaw, John A. Carter, Jacob A. Gessenhainer, Mr. and Mrs. Willie Manice, De Forest Maurice, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Mrs. H. L. Terrell, the Misses Terrell, and Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Lawrence.

More Attractive Than the Horses.

The Main Feature of the Show.

Judging Gentlemen's Saddle Horses.

THE SHOWS IN THE RING.

Something About the Competition in the Several Classes.

So numerous have become the classes at the Horse Show and so large are the lists of entries that the work of judging has to be begun early this year. The judges are working rapidly, as a rule, and they keep up with the programme in excellent shape.

Yesterday the judging began at 10:30, the first class to be passed upon being that very useful class for horses and delivery wagons. This is a very practical class, and one deserving of recognition and encouragement. Instead of being placed so early in the morning, it should have been placed later on in the day, say after the ridiculous classes of yearling hackneys, which were about the worst lot of animals ever sent into a ring to compete for prizes.

The delivery teams were a remarkably good lot, not only as to horses and harness, but also as to wagons. The horses would compare favorably with some of the winners of the lesser prizes in the carriage classes, and showed how much attention is now paid to this part of the necessary equipment of any first-class retail house. H. C. F. Koch & Co. took the first prize with their entry, a snappy roan, a model for his work, with the Pursell Manufacturing Company's bay horse second, and two of the Stern Brothers' teams placed next in order. The teams were certainly a credit to their owners, and the horses were well-mannered and showy at the same time. They were as good representative types of their kind as any horses in the show.

Three pairs of ponies were entered for the special prize offered by H. T. Duryea, and R. F. Carman was an easy winner with his pair, Spot and Lightfoot, which clearly outclassed the two entries of T. C. Patterson of Philadelphia. The pony tandems that were to have been shown were passed, as one of the entered pair was sick, and the other failed to answer the call to the ring. So the children who were there with their maids missed what would have been a rare treat for them.

But the little ones were rewarded just after the noon hour by the competition between a lot of ponies shown to saddle. First prize in the first class, for ponies between 12 and 13.1 hands, went to Spot, who had been one of the pair to win in the harness class. Charles S. Phillips landed the second prize with Ripper, a very pretty chestnut, and John Jacob Astor got the third place with his bay mare Princess.

Class 82 brought out the genuine ponies, the very little fellows, none being allowed to compete that stood over 46 inches in height. The first prize went to Teddy C. Robinson, who had the mount on a little mare called Lassie. She was a cute little thing, as was Minna, ridden by Master Andy Stringer, who got the second place. Gladys, to whom was given third prize, was ridden by Master Wilfred Hughes, and was a petite little thing in black. The fourth place was given to Janet, a brown mare of 41 inches, ridden by Master M. Douglas Robinson. The ponies that got no prizes were Jeannie, shown by Master Stewart D. Robinson; Jewel, ridden by Master Harry Wilson, and Tuesday, on which Master J. Lyons, Jr., had the mount.

The yearling hackney classes were a complete disappointment and were a very weedy and bad lot taken as a whole. They were so poor that it was a case of trying to find the least bad instead of the best, a fact that surprised the people who have interested themselves in this breed or type. Most of them lacked the necessary action, and a hackney without excessive knee and hock action is a pretty bad lot. The Messrs. Cheney of Connecticut, owner of the sire Dr. Parke, won the prize for the stallion class with Manchester, who may develop into a fair sort of an animal. George Green's Forest Derby was placed second, A. J. Cassatt's Syntax third, and F. G. Bourne's Starlight fourth.

In the filly class W. L. Elkins's Lady Dorothy was given the prize, Joseph E. Widener's Oriole was placed second, and the Messrs. H. & G. Cheney were third and fourth with Nina and Parquette.

The hackney admirers contended that the very poor showing made in these two classes was due to the fact that the horses were very badly shown in the ring by the grooms that had them in charge. It may possibly have been due to this, as the owners of the animals know what good horses are, even though they may not be able to breed them successfully. Perhaps the American climate is not suited to the breeding of the hackneys, for the youngsters in the ring were far from any approved English type.

In the half-bred hackneys, however, there was a very fine showing, and the competition was very keen, five of the lot being very close to first class. The injection of the trotting blood seems to have made a far better type of horse than any that the hackney alone has been able to produce in this country, and in conformation and substance the lot were away beyond the true-bred hackneys shown. Dr. W. Seward Webb took the three first prizes with youngsters sired by Matchless of Londesborough, and the fourth prize went to one of Dr. Webb's breeding, but now owned by John Jacob Astor. This was also sired by Matchless. So Dr. Webb had things practically his own way in the class, just as Mr. Fairfax did when he owned the famous sire.

Thirteen of the sixteen entries for the prize for pairs of harness horses answered the call of the bugler at the opening of the show in the afternoon. The pairs were all park horses, the quality of speed playing no part, action and show being everything.

The horses were shown to heavy rigs, spider phaetons predominating, with a few mail phaetons, hunting wagons, and game wagons, to relieve the monotony of the traps. It did not take the few people who saw the parade long to decide that the team belonging to Francis D. Beard, and driven by J. H. Shults, Jr., would be the winners of the blue ribbon. They were a handsome pair of bays, 15.1½ hands in height, perfectly mannered, cleverly matched, and as easy as a pair to drive as a man could wish to hold the lines over. They were shown to a spider phaeton, in black and pale blue. Monarch and Sensation were the names given the horses, and they deserved them, so easily did they outclass the rest.

The contest for the second prize was a closer one, the award finally going to Bristol and Fanny, a showy pair of bays owned by G. S. & E. C. Hoyt, and driven by P. R. McMillen. They were a half inch taller and a trifle heavier than the winners, but lacked something of their showiness. George Green's imported pair of hackneys, Gypsy Queen and Lady Walton, driven by William Ash took the third prize. They were a level-headed pair of chestnuts, and showed more speed than any of the others, though lacking a bit in the showy hackney action which the judges generally fancy.

Joseph E. Widener's team, Dorothea and Actress, did not show well together, the former being too good for her mate, and so fourth prize was all the young Philadelphia breeder could get. He was plainly disappointed with the result, but the unprejudiced observer thought that Mr. Widener got all he deserved.

Barclay Warburton was another disappointed Philadelphian. He drove J. A. Logan's pair of bays, The Devil's Deputy and Devil Bird, a well-matched pair, but one that did not work well in harness, and gave the young whip a lot of trouble to make them show their paces.

There was not an absolutely poor pair shown in the ring, and Mr. Livesey, the English hackney judge, could not help expressing himself as pleased beyond measure by the display which they made, one that he thought excelled any similar exhibit he had ever seen at English shows.

In the competition for pairs of roadsters shown to harness or wagon, seven of the nine pairs entered the ring, and what has come to be the inevitable at horse shows happened; that is, Col. Kip landed the first prize, his winning pair, Emoletta and Mambrino Belle, winning in a canter. Mr. Moser drove them, and they were, of course, bays, with black points, for Col. Kip never has any other color of horse, no matter how good it may be. They do say that the Colonel spends his spare hours in counting the black hairs in the coats of his pets, and if he finds one black hair too many or too few he discards the animal. Just what the magical number of hairs is that are necessary to a prize winner he keeps a secret from other road riders.

The Colonel missed the second prize, as ex-Congressman Reed's pair, Enfin and Clara G., beat Mona and My May, who have heretofore won in their class. Both pair were driven by professionals, Bernard holding the reins over Mr. Reed's pair and Snyder driving the Kip pair. W. M. V. Hoffman withdrew his own pair from competition and drove Frank Ferguson's Carrie M. and Nelsia, to which fourth place was given. Again it could be very truly said that there was not a poor pair in the competition.

The feature of the show for the lovers of the typical American horse, the trotter, was the judging of the standard-bred trotting stallions between two and four years of age. There were nine competitors for the blue ribbon and $200, and the show was a wonderfully good one, perhaps the best ever seen at a horse show for animals of the age and class. They were slim-limbed, sleek-coated, with handsome heads and gracefully-arched necks, and the smooth, gliding action which the horse lover of America really prefers to the hammering action of the hackneys. It was noteworthy that these young trotting stallions were in their conformation sleeker, finer, and better-built animals as a whole than were the thoroughbreds judged on Monday afternoon, in fact, they looked more like the perfect thoroughbred which boasts bluer blood, because it traces back to the days of the Crusaders.

The animals were, with one exception, shown alongside a saddle horse, and all were "born trotters," all showing their gait perfectly, even on the sharp turns of the ring and alongside a galloper. The competition was a sharp one throughout, the honors finally going to Charming Chimes, a very handsome and showy son of Chimes, out of a mare by Mambrino King, all the property of the breeder and exhibitor, C. J. Hamlin of the Village Farm, at Buffalo.

Silverboul, a bay son of Stamboul, out of a mare by Alcyone, and owned by Robert Hoe, was the handsomest one of the four Stamboul colts shown, and deserves the place, as he was very close to the winner, and there was little to choose between the pair. Both were of the same age—three years—and among the trotting men at the ring side there was considerable partisanship shown, with opinions about evenly divided.

When the saddle-horse class, for horses 15.2 hands or over, was called, the unlucky number of thirteen again responded, as it has in so many previous classes. The horses were those up to carrying 200 pounds, and Emil Anthony had an easy victory with his mount, Topover, owned by W. A. Copp of this city. Robert Brith's Officer, ridden by William Steele, was placed second, the Central Park Horse Exchange's Essex, ridden by Frank Elliott, was third, and Nero, belonging to the Belwood Stud and ridden by Capt. Adams, got the fourth place. The horses were all park hacks. They filled the bill, according to the ideas prevalent among the riding-school masters of foreign importation. They are not at all what an American who knows how to ride would have in his stable, and no more compare with a Kentucky or a Virginia saddle horse than does a street cur compare with a finely-bred bird dog.

In the brougham class, Dr. W. Seward Webb's turnout was victorious, the New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company taking the second and fourth prizes, and J. H. Shults, Jr.'s, team being placed third.

The team that would probably have been placed first or second, belonging to Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia, was wiped out of the competition, the horse, which was fractious, overturned the brougham and threw himself before the judges had a chance to pass on its merits. The brougham shafts were broken, which was the sum total of the damage. But it was an incident that lent excitement to the ring show for some moments.

Eleven ponies in harness, between 13.1 hands and 14.1 hands, made a pretty show. Mrs. Marion Story's Lady Elsie getting first prize over Dr. W. Seward Webb's Eccles Wonder and George Green's Fleur-de-lys, both of which have previously won in the class. Again the mistake was made of having these horses driven by grooms or men weighing from 150 to 200 pounds, who looked wholly out of place behind these miniature horses. It would have been a vast improvement to have them driven, as they should have been, by ladies and children, and would have added greatly to the interest of the exhibition.

Cadet seems to have been a poor purchase for A. J. Cassatt, the Philadelphia breeder, who purchased him at a fancy price to beat Matchless of Londesborough a year ago in the competition for the Hackney Challenge Cup. Cadet was placed second to Matchless by Mr. Usher a year ago. Yesterday, in the competition for stallions four years old or over, he was beaten by George Grim's Rufus, Jr., with Mr. Livesey of Sussex, England, doing the judging. The natural inference must be that Cadet is not up to his English reputation.

The parade of this dancing, showy type of horses seemed to delight the crowd, for they are the "howling swells" in horseflesh. All eight that were entered for competition were in the ring, and they looked a lot of dandies, dressed in their white ring trappings, and prancing about like a lot of coxcombs in an old-time picture of the minuet.

Rufus, Jr., was plainly the most graceful of the dancers, and it was this fact that operated against Cadet, and won the prize for Mr. Green's horse. Star of Mepal, an old-timer at the shows, was placed third, and fourth honors went to General H. The lot was only a fair one that was left out of the list of awards, and though Mr. Livesey's discrimination against Cadet will create some adverse criticism, still it will find many supporters, as some of the best judges of hackneys agree that Cadet is an overestimated animal.

Seven park tandems, driven by their owners, pleased all the "Faddists," for

HORSEY THINGS.

Bronze Hackneys and Horses (For Cabinets and Tables)
Fans, with painted coaching scenes
Carriage and Dash Guard Clocks
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TIFFANY & CO.
UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

Harry Livesey of England Judging the Hackney Class.

Some Future Judges.

Judging the Pony Class.

Park Police, twenty-six in number, and in command of Roundsmen McGlynn and Willson. These two took third and second prizes, respectively, the first again going to Patrolman John Hoey and the fourth to Patrolman George Schaffner. The show was confined to a parade and cavalry evolutions very cleverly executed, the usual captures of runaway saddle horses and teams being omitted.

The police horses were what saddle horses should be, the men rode with long stirrups, and the display was so far superior to that of the bob-tailed hacks shown later in the evening as to make the latter a most absurd and thoroughly-unsatisfactory show to the lover of good horses. Yet the latter display seemed to please people addicted to the riding-school habit and riding with short stirrups. The prize in this class went to Miss Louisa M. Bell's mare Silence, ridden by C. Coudert.

The other saddle class was for qualified hunters, and Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., won in a walk" with his horse German, who took the jumps in absolutely faultless style under the guidance of his owner. Master Hewitt took second honors with H. K. Vingut's mare Vanity, also a remarkably clever jumper.

LUCKY WINNERS OF RIBBONS.

Distribution of the Prizes in Classes Judged Yesterday.

The awards made yesterday were as follows:

Class 43.—For horses and delivery wagons, mare or gelding, to be shown in single harness and delivery wagon, as used for local deliveries.

First prize, $100, won by H. C. F. Koch & Co.'s The Swell, rn. g., 6 years, 15.3 hands. Second prize, $50, won by the Purssell Manufacturing Company's Tip Top, b. g., 7, 15.3 hands. Third prize, $25, won by Stern Brothers' Steve, g. g., 7, 16.0¼ hands. Very highly commended, won by Stern Brothers' Directum, blk. g., 5, 15.3 hands.

Class 112.—Prize, $100, offered by H. T. Duryea, for pair of ponies, 12 hands and not exceeding 13 hands, 3 years old or over.

Prize, won by Carmandale Stock Farm's Lightfoot, skew g., 9 years, 12 hands, and Spot, br. m., 7, 12.2 hands.

Class 28.—For hackney stallion yearlings.

First prize, $125, won by H. G. & R. Cheney's Manchester, b. s., by Dr. Parke-Misfire. Second prize, $60, won by George Green's Forest Derby, ch. s., by Rufus, Jr.-Lady Watton III. Third prize, $30, won by A. J. Cassatt's Syntax, br. s., by Bonfire-Lady Sykes. Very highly commended, won by F. G. Bourne's Starlight, br. s., by Glendale-Czarevna.

Class 35.—For hackneys, yearling maree.

First prize, $100, won by W. L. Elkins's Lady Dorothy, ch. m., by Contest-Lady. Second prize, $50, won by Joseph E. Widener's Oriole, ch. m., by Bonfire-Fashion. Third prize, $25, won by H. G. & R. Cheney's Mina, b. m., by Dr. Parke-Laughing Water. Very highly commended, won by same owner's br. m. Parquette, by Dr. Parke-Berceannette.

Class 37.—For half-bred hackneys, colt, filly, or gelding, one year old, bred in America, by registered hackney sire, dam an inspected or unregisted mare.

First prize, $100, won by W. Seward Webb's Mansfield, ch. s., by Matchless of Londesboro-Fernando. Second prize, $50, won by same owner's Dolly Varden, ch. m., by Matchless of Londesboro-Countess. Third prize, $25, won by same owner's May Blossom, b. m., by Matchless of Londesboro-Claire. Very highly commended, won by John J. Astor's Redlands, ch. c., by Matchless of Londesboro-Incroyable.

Class 7.—For ponies under saddle, mares or geldings, 12 hands and not exceeding 13.1 hands, 3 years old or over.

First prize, $80, won by Carmandale Stock Farm's Spot, br. m., 7 years, 12.2 hands. Second prize, $40, won by Charles S. Phillips's Ripper, ch. g., 8, 12.2½ hands. Third prize, $20, won by John J. Astor's Princess, b. m., 9, 13 hands. Very highly commended, won by T. C. Patterson's Cupid, ro. g., 7, 12.2 hands.

Class 80.—For Shetland ponies under saddle, mares or geldings, not exceeding 46 inches, 3 years old or over.

First prize, $80, won by Theodore D. Robinson's Lassie, blk. m., 4 years, 41 inches. Second prize, $40, won by T. C. Patterson's Minna, b. m., 7, 42 inches. Third prize, $20, won by George Green's Gladys, blk. m., 6, 40 inches. Very highly commended, won by Monroe D. Robinson's Janet, br. m., 4, 41 inches.

Class 48.—For horses in harness, pair of mares or geldings, or mare and gelding, over 15 hands and not exceeding 15.2 hands, to be shown before a phaeton, T cart, or curricle.

First prize, $200, won by Francis D. Beard's Sensation, b. g., aged, 15.1½ hands, and Monarch, b. g., aged, 15.1½ hands, (driven by J. H. Shults, Jr.) Second prize, $100, won by G. S. & E. C. Hoyt's Bristol, 7, 15.2 hands, and Fannie, b. m., 7, 15.2 hands, (driven by P. R. McMillen.) Third prize, $50, won by George Green's Gipsy Queen, ch. m., 6, 15.1½ hands, and Lady Walton III., ch. m., 15.1 hands, (driven by William Ash.) Very highly commended, won by Joseph E. Widener's Actress, ch. m., 6, 15.1¼ hands, and Dorothy, ch. m., 5, 15.1½ hands, (driven by Mr. Widener.)

Class 13.—For roadsters, pair of mares or geldings, or mare and gelding, 4 years old or over, to be shown to harness or wagon.

First prize, $200, won by Col. Lawrence Kip's Emboletta, b. m., 7 years, 15.1½ hands, and Mambrino Belle, b. m., 6 years, 15.1½ hands. Second prize, $100, won by Charles M. Reed's Clara G., b. m., 4 years, 15.2 hands, and Enfin, b. m., 4 years, 15.2 hands. Third prize, $50, won by Col. Lawrence Kip's Mona, b. m., 8 years, 15.1¼ hands, and My May, b. m., 7 years, 15.1½ hands. Very highly commended, won by Frank Ferguson's Carrie M., ch. m., 5 years, 15.1 hands, and Nelsia, ch. m., 6 years, 15.1 hands.

Class 6.—For trotting stallions, 2 years old and under 4 years, to be judged by pedigree, color, size, conformation, speed, and general appearance, to be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse:

First prize, $200, won by Village Farm's Charming Chimes, blk. s., 3 years, by Chimes-Charmer, by Mambrino King. Second prize, $100, won by Robert Hoe's Silverboul, b. s., 3 years, by Stamboul-Silverone, by Alcoyne. Third prize, $50, won by Village Farm's Vice Regent, ch. s., 2 years, by Mambrino King-Estabella, by Alcantara. Very highly commended, won by A. B. Darling's Prince Lavalard, gr. s., 3 years, 15.2 hands, by Lavalard-Young Daisy.

Class 68.—For saddle horses, mares or geldings, 15.2 hands or over, 4 years old or over, up to carrying 200 pounds:

First prize, $150, won by W. A. Copp's Topover, ch. g., 6 years, 16.2 hands. Second prize, $75, won by Robert Beith's Officer, b. g., 7 years, 16.2 hands. Third prize, $35, won by the Central Park Horse Exchange's Essex, b. g., 6 years, 16 hands. Very highly commended, won by Belwood Stud's Hero, b. g., 6 years, 15.3 hands.

Class 55.—For horses, carriages, and appointments, mare or gelding, not under 15.2 hands, to be shown to a brougham:

First Prize, $150, won by W. Seward Webb's Belfast, ch. g., 6 years, 16 hands. Second prize, $75, won by the New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company's Commander, b. g., 5 years, 16.1 hands. Third prize, $35, won by John H. Shults, Jr.'s Erminie, b. m., aged, 15.3 hands. Very highly commended, won by the New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company's Cardinal, 6 years, 16.1 hands.

Class 67.—For ponies in harness, mare or gelding, above 13.1 hands, and not exceeding 14.1 hands, 4 years old or over:

First prize, $80, won by Mrs. Marion Story's Lady Elsie, rn. m., 8 years, 14 hands. Second prize, $40, won by W. Seward Webb's Eccles Wonder, blk. m., 7 years, 13.3 hands. Third prize, $20, won by George Green's Fleur-de-Lys, blk. m., 6 years, 18.2½ hands. Very highly commended, won by Curt Von Witzleben's Laddie, b. g., 4 years, 13.3½ hands.

Class 22.—Hackney stallions, 4 years old or over, 15.2 hands and over. The winner of the American Hackney Horse Society's Challenge Cup in 1893 not eligible:

First prize, $200, won by George Green's Rufus, Jr., ch. s., 4 years, 15.3 hands, by Rufus-Frisk. Second prize, $100, won by A. J. Cassatt's Cadet, ch. s., 10, 15.3 hands, by Lord Derby II.-Princess. Third prize, $50, won by H. K. Bloodgood's Star of Mepal, br. s., 8, 15.2½ hands, by Star of the North-Sunbeam. Very highly commended, won by H. K. Bloodgood's General II., ch. s., 5, 16 hands, by Vigorous-Baroness Morley.

Class 58.—For the best appointed and best park tandem, owner to drive. Carts and harness to be of recognized tandem pattern:

First prize, $200, won by Village Farm's Gladys, br. m., 10 years, 15.2 hands, and Queen, br. m., 8, 16 hands, (driven by Mr. Hamlin.) Second prize, $100, won by Francis D. Beard's pair of bay geldings, 15.2½ hands each, (driven by Mr. Beard.) Third prize, $50, won by the New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company's Cardinal, b. g., 6, 15.1 hands, and Cadet, b. g., 6, 15.3 hands, (driven by Charles F. Bates.) Very highly commended, won by Hamilton H. Salmon's Marvel, b. g., 4, 15 hands, and Highflyer, br. g., 6, 15.1½ hands, (driven by Mr. Salmon.)

Class 97.—For jumping ponies, 14.1 hands or under, to be shown over fences:

First prize, $100, won by E. M. Fulton, Jr.'s Joie, ch. g., 6 years, 11.1 hands. Second prize, $50, won by Chestnut Hill Stock Farm's Peanuts, b. g., 6 years, 14 hands. Third prize, $25, won by E. Willard Roby's Nina, ch. m., 14.0½ hands. Very highly commended, won by Monmouth County Hunt's Jingle, 9 years, 14.1 hands.

Class 102.—For Central Park Police horses, to be shown at a walk, trot, canter, and gallop, and the officers to go through such drill and exercise as the judges may require:

First prize, $200, won by Patrolman John Hoey's Sunshine, b. g., 7 years, 15.3½ hands. Second prize, $100, won by Roundsman John W. Wilson's Grover, b. g., 7 years, 16 hands. Third prize, $50, won by Roundsman James McGlynn's Chief, b. g., 6 years, 16 hands. Very highly commended, won by Patrolman George Schaffner's Punch, b. g., 6 years, 15.3½ hands.

Class 113.—For money or plate for the best pair of horses, mares, or geldings, or mare and gelding, not over 15.3 hands; and the best appointed cabriolet, the horses to count 50 per cent. and the cabriolet and general appointments to count 50 per cent.:

Prize, won by Francis D. Beard's Monarch, b. g., 15.1½ hands, and Sensation, b. g., 15.1½ hands.

Class 73.—For saddle horses, mares or geldings over 14.1 hands and under 15 hands, up to 180 pounds:

First prize, $100, won by Miss Louisa M. Bell's Silence, ch. m., 7 years, 14.3 hands. Second prize, $50, won by James Hefferman's Joe, ch. g., 6 years, 14.3 hands. Third prize, $25, won by Van Rensselaer Kimz's Tip Top, blk. m., 7 years, 14.3 hands. Very highly commended, won by Mrs. S. S. Howland's Tiny, g. m., 14.1½ hands.

Class 54.—For carriage horses; pairs of high-steppers not under 15.2 hands; to be shown in a four-wheeled carriage; wagons excluded:

First prize, $200, won by Oliver H. P. Belmont's Rockingham, b. g., 6 years, 15.3 hands, and Hurlingham, b. g., 7, 15.3 hands, (driven by Lawrence Fitzpatrick.) Second prize, $100, won by the New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company's Caded, br. g., 6, 15.2 hands, and Contributer, b. g., 5, 15.2½ hands, (driven by Mr. Bates.) Third prize, $50, won by Joseph E. Widener's Boy President,

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

EFFECT OF MR. LITTLE'S REPORT OF ATCHISON.

A New Plan of Reorganization Must Be Framed—The Present Condition of Atchison's Finances Necessitates a Change of Base—The Net Earnings Equivalent to Only 2 Per Cent. on the General Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds.

While the condition of Atchison's finances, as disclosed by the elaborate report submitted by Stephen Little, the expert accountant, has been fairly well known to the members of the Bondholders' Reorganization Committee for some time, the general public will be able to extract much new information from the detailed statements included in the report.

The figures just published make it manifest that there will have to be a radical modification of the committee's original reorganization plan. Members of the committee frankly admit as much, and there is some talk of getting up an entirely different plan. Conditions have changed since the first plant was framed, and the present state of the company's finances, as ascertained by Mr. Little, will compel the committee to start out on an entirely different basis.

A careful examination of the figures as presented by Mr. Little shows that the earning capacity of the entire Atchison system at present is practically equivalent to about 2.05 per cent. on the general mortgage fours. On their face, the net earnings of the Atchison system amount to between 3.75 and 4.09 per cent. of the general mortgage fours, but, after deducting the large deficits of the three auxiliary lines the amount left will pay a trifle more than 2 per cent. per annum on the $128,000,000 of bonds. It will require, therefore, a skillful bit of financiering to reorganize the property on the basis of such earnings. Some heroic scaling down of securities, especially those of the auxiliary companies, will undoubtedly be found necessary.

Speaking for the Stockholders' Protective Committee yesterday, Henry Clews said: "Of course, a new plan must be prepared. If it is a good plan, and fair to all interests, our committee will support it. If the bondholders' committee fails to get up a fair plan, we shall frame a plan ourselves and invite all security holders to unite upon it. But I hope that there will be no further differences. I am in favor of harmonious action. I would like to see all parties interested come together and work for the common good of the property."

NEW-YORK CENTRAL CHANGES.

A Boudoir Car Service Between This City and Buffalo.

A new Fall and Winter time table will go into effect on the New-York Central Railroad next Sunday. The principal changes will be as follows: The day express now leaving New-York at 10:40 A. M. will thereafter leave at 10:30 A. M., arriving at Buffalo at 11:15 P. M. The fast Western express leaving New-York at 6 P. M. will continue to leave at that hour, and, in addition to through cars, via the Michigan Central Railroad, will have sleeping cars from New-York and Boston to Chicago, via Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway.

Commencing with the new schedule, General Passenger Agent Daniels will place in service on the Buffalo special leaving New-York every day in the year at 7:30 P. M. a line of elegant Wagner boudoir cars, in addition to the regular thirteen section and stateroom cars. The boudoir cars Lebanon and Swanington have eight single rooms, each with accommodations for two persons, and one double room with accommodations for four persons. The beds in these rooms are made up across the cars, instead of lengthwise as in the ordinary sleeping car. The Wagner boudoir car will hereafter be a feature of the New-York Central service between New-York and Buffalo.

Railway Business Improving.

The agreement entered into some time ago by the trunk line railroads and their Western connections, to advance rates on grain east-bound to a basis of 25 cents a hundred and on provisions east-bound to a basis of 30 cents, went into effect last Monday. It is hoped by the railroad men that this restoration of rates will result in an improved condition of the east-bound freight situation. The west-bound traffic is now in very good shape. The aggregated tonnage of west-bound freight shipments for last month shows an advance over the business of October last year.

Horace J. Hayden, First Vice President of the New-York Central Railroad, who is notedly a very conservative man, said, yesterday, in response to a request for his opinion of the railroad situation: "I think that business is improving, not very rapidly, but gradually. A gentleman who is engaged in the woolen trade told me the other day that he found business so brisk that he could hardly fill his orders."

Damages to the Adirondack Road.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 13.—The State Board of Claims to-day fixed upon Jan. 10 as the date for hearing plaintiff's testimony on the claim of Dr. W. Seward Webb for $184,000 damages for injury to the Adirondack Railroad, in Herkimer and Hamilton Counties, caused by overflow of the waters of the Beaver River by reason of the reconstruction of the dam at Stillwater. Judge Maynard and Mr. Snyder of counsel for Dr. Webb tried to get the case before the Board at once, but the Attorney General was not prepared, not having made the necessary surveys on account of a lack of funds. The board decided that additional time should be granted the Attorney General in the event of his not being in readiness to proceed. This was agreeable to counsel for Dr. Webb.

Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City.

S. R. Callaway, receiver of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad has completed an inspection of that property. He talks cheerfully about the future of the road. Its gross earnings, he says, are improving, and as he has scaled the operating expenses down to a minimum, he looks for better net earnings. All surplus money that the road now earns will go into improving the property. There are now more than 300 men employed in the company's shops at Frankfort, and the shops are working eight hours a day for five days in the week.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—About two weeks ago H. M. Thompson of New-York City, a former officer of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, filed a complaint with the State Board of Railroad Commissioners in Albany alleging that the reports of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, and the Long Island Traction Company were not correctly made and asking for an examination. The companies mentioned filed an answer with the Commissioners demanding an investigation. The board has decided to grant their request, and Secretary Charles R. De Freest will commence an examination of the books at once. He will be in Brooklyn probably to-day.

—A syndicate has been formed to take the $7,000,000 of new first mortgage bonds of the Georgia Central Railroad, and it consists of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the Mercantile Trust Company, the New-York Guarantee and Indemnity Company, and Drexel, Morgan & Co. W. G. Oakman, it is said, will become President of the new Georgia Central Company, and Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railway, which will control the road, will be a Director.

—The report of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company for the quarter ended Sept. 30 last shows: Gross earnings from operation, $1,057,170; operating expenses, $674,407; net earnings from operation, $382,763; other income, $18,840; gross income, $401,603; fixed charges, $232,887; net income, $168,716; cash on hand, $9,750; profit and loss, (surplus,) $1,783,648. The net income for the corresponding quarter last year was $104,816.

—There was a hearing before the Connecticut Railroad Commissioners yesterday on the subject of a new union railroad station at Waterbury. Maps and plans were submitted by the engineers of the New-York and New-England and New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. The proposed new station will be 32 by 177 feet, with a platform 600 feet long.

—The State Railroad Commission gave a final hearing in Albany last Monday on the application of the proposed Amsterdam, Johnstown and Gloversville Railroad Company for permission to build its road.

—A report is in circulation that the Canadian Pacific Railroad is arranging to effect an entrance into Buffalo. The scheme, it is said, includes a new bridge across the Niagara River.

—An officer of the Great Northern Railroad who has just returned from a trip over the line says that prospects are bright for a speedy resumption of business enterprises in that territory.

—Stephen Little, the expert railroad accountant, expects to go West in a few days to take up the task of examining the books and accounts of the Stickney system of railroads.

—Receiver Aldace F. Walker of Atchison is credited with having brought about a settlement of all differences between the Atchison and the Southern Pacific Roads.

THE HORSE SHOW

Will soon be over. But that COUGH OF YOURS MAY HANG ON ALL WINTER if you don't look out. Tackle it at once, with a bottle of

RIKER'S EXPECTORANT,

The Remedy that OUTCLASSES ALL RIVALS—and CARRIES AWAY ALL THE HONORS, as the ONLY CERTAIN CURE for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP—or any other disease of Throat or Lungs.

Only 50 cts. a bottle. Your money back if you aren't cured.

Of your Druggist—or at

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Watches.

While we do not attempt to sell the cheap grades of Watches now on the market, we do sell good Watches cheaper than what they are generally offered at.

Silver, $5 to $18.
14 and 18 kt. Gold, $15 to $75.
Complicated watches, such as Repeaters, Chronographs, $50 to $300.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO.,

JEWELERS AND IMPORTERS,
52 West 14th St.

DIVVER STILL IN HIDING.

Some of His Friends Thinks He Is Preparing to Sail for Europe.

Justice Patrick Divver still remained in hiding yesterday. At his house, in Madison Street, the stereotyped answer was given that he was "not at home." The girl who answered the bell added that her master was out of the city. Where he might or might not be she said no one in the house knew.

There are some people in the Second Assembly District who know Divver well who say that he will not be seen again in this city for a long time to come. They give it as their opinion that he has either left the country or that he is preparing to do so, and when next heard from it will be in the shape of a letter from a foreign part, inclosing his resignation.

Others there are among his former friends who say that he will probably go away to Europe without previous warning, but that he will put in his resignation before he goes, so that it will reach the Mayor's office on the day he sails.

There is at least one man who asserts positively that Divver's resignation was written some time ago and intrusted to a friend, who was to hand it to Mayor Gilroy under certain conditions.

But amid all this talk about a departure for Europe there is a well-defined impression among the men who are still close to Divver that he will brazen out the whole matter. They say he will keep in hiding as long as he can, in order to avoid the subpoena servers of the Lexow committee, and when the danger of being summoned has passed he will come to the front again.

Unless steps are taken to secure his removal before the Court of Common Pleas, as provided by the Consolidation act, there is apparently nothing to prevent Divver's remaining away just as long as he pleases and, when he finally reappears, from drawing his salary as usual. His sympathetic colleagues on the bench are so numerous that they can easily attend to all the police court work and not overexert themselves, either.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Lieut. Robert F. Ames, Eighth Infantry, will proceed to Cheyenne, Wyoming, and report to the Governor for duty pertaining to the National Guard of that State.

—Lieut. Colville P. Terrett, Eighth Infantry, is appointed recruiting officer at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, vice Lieut. Edward I. Grumley, Seventeenth Infantry.

—Leaves of Absence: Capt. Eugene L. Swift, Assistant Surgeon, one month extended. Lieut. Alfred C. Merillat, Eighth Cavalry, one month.

—Lieut. Alfred C. Merillat, Eighth Cavalry, is relieved from duty at Fort Myer, Va., and will join his troop at Fort Meade, S. D.

Navy.

—Passed Assistant Surgeon M. F. Gates has been ordered to the Richmond.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On the Friesland, from Antwerp.

A.——P. Arenol, Mr. Arnols.——B.——Louis Bacmeister, Dr. Horatio R. Bigelow, Mrs. Bigelow, Lawrence H. Bond, Miss Gertrude Bosch, H. Bom, Emile Brasseur, Mrs. Brasseur, Ferdinand Brasseur, Miss Pauline Brugel, Arthur Burns, Mrs. Burns, Pierre Bayez, Mrs. Bayez, Miss Therese Bayez, S. Bles, Miss Bertha Bodenhelmer.——C.——John Cassidy, Mrs. Cassidy, Mrs. Francis Collins, Miss F. N. Crowder, Dr. Frank F. Celce, Mrs. Celce, Miss Rosamunde Celce, Miss Rosa Chandler, S. Citroen, Mr. Citroen, H. Compris.——D.——H. de Braekleer, Mrs. de Pollalion, John De Winter, H. De Winter, Mrs. Lena Dietz, Miss A. Drue, Augustin Dupont, Mrs. Dupont, William Duschick Miss Josephine Dutli.——E.——Miss A. Eneichen, Louis Eisenlohr, Frank Enders, Miss Agnes H. Eppes.——F.——Karl Fehrenbach, Mrs. Sybilla Fischer, G. Fransman, Miss Mary Fruhauf, Mrs. Nalbro Frazier, Miss Helena Frazier, George F. French, Miss B. French.——G.——Mrs. Lena Gette, Henry Grant, Mrs. Louise Grant, C. Groen.——H.——Mrs. Clara Heuser, J. A. Hoedemaker, Mrs. Hoedmaker, Master Arnold Hoedmaker, Miss A. L. Hoke, Miss Elsie Howe, Mr. Hamburger, Mrs. Hamm, Martin Hauser, Gottlob Hausmann, William Helm, Mrs. C. A. Heuser, Miss Mary Heuser, Michael Heutges, S. Hoedmaker, Thomas W. Houchin, Mrs. Houchin.——J.——Mrs. M. Jones, Louis Janssens, J. Jas, Miss Julie Jennaun, Louis Jeusette, E. E. Joly.——K.——Mrs. Elise Kautz, Miss Frieda Kautz, Miss Marie Kesseler, Miss Emma Klein, Charles Klemann, Henry Kral, Mrs. H. Krieger, D. Kruiff.——L.——Miss Angelin Labroisse, Alexander Liebeskind, Miss Maria Loeffler, Adolf Lov, W. N. Lewis, H. J. Livermore.——M.——Mrs. T. F. Moffett, Miss M. L. Moffett, Dr. D. L. Moore, Joseph Mares, Alois Mayer, Sister Therese Mensch, Heinrich Metzger, Eduard Mitter, Miss Monica Mogr, Mr. Muis.——N.——M. Neter, Jacob Neter, Jiro Nakamura, Alfredo Nauwelaers.——O.——Miss Helen Osborn, Miss Anna Osborn.——P.——Mrs. Parnlee, Miss Ella Parnley, Miss Lulu Parnley, Max Parisel, Mr. Pinherro, P. B. Van Pelthumers.——R.——Mrs. G. Raboux, Miss Juliette Raboux, Miss Eva Raboux, Carl Raegener, Mrs. Rosalie Rauriffe, Mr. Ricardo, Miss A. Roth.——S.——Mrs. Helene Sallmann, Mr. Salsedo, Sister Bertha Schneider, C. M. Schot, Philipp Schreiner, Mrs. Anna Schwab and child, Jacob Sick, Sebastian Spieler, S. Spiro, Mr. Stysel, Sister Anna Sussbauer, Mr. Samuels, Mrs. Samuels, Miss Marie Scheppers, John Schickel, Miss Antoinette Schickel, James Schleicher, Mrs. Schleicher, Hermann Schleicher, the Rev. Charles Sebrechts, Louis Schwarz, Mrs. Louis Schwarz, F. Serro.——T.——The Rev. Charles Thomas, Miss Thomson.——V.——Eduardo van Vollenhoven, Mrs. von Pfeilsticker, A. van Seckhoven, Mr. Van Geuns, Miss M. Vogt.——W.——E. W. Wenver, Oscar Wagener, Mrs. Wagener, Miss Marie Weber, Mrs. G. Weissmann, Miss L. Weissmann, Miss C. Wilser.——Z.——Nicolaus Zengerle, Miss Helene Zorn, Miss Marie Zorn.

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EST'D 1807.

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"RELIABLE"

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FLATBUSH AV., NEAR FULTON ST.

A BIG TIMES CYCLING TROPHY

IT'S THE SPECIAL PRIZE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL TOURNEY.

The Club Whose Members Score the Largest Number of Wins During the Meet Will Be Awarded the Silver Fac Simile of the First Page of The New-York Times, Containing a Racing Scene and Appropriate Inscriptions—The Prize List.

The promoters of the international bicycle tournament, which begins in Madison Square Garden on the 27th inst., with the renowned Zimmerman as the star attraction, have prepared a prize list which is second to none ever offered for indoor races.

Manager Charles A. Sheehan announced the list yesterday, and every one interested in the popular sport will take pleasure in perusing it.

The principal special prize of the tournament has been given by The New-York Times. It is a silver trophy, a fac simile of the first page of the paper. It will be just the size of the page, and in the centre there will be a scene of the finish of a race in the Garden. Around the scene will be appropriate inscriptions. The prize, mounted in a velvet frame, will be on exhibition in the lobby of the Garden during the week of the tournament.

The Times Trophy will be awarded to the club whose members collectively score the largest number of wins (firsts, seconds, or thirds) during the week.

Manager Sheehan is enthusiastic over the prospect for an unparalleled week of indoor racing. He said yesterday: "The pick of foreign riders will be here, and, through the liberal policy of The New-York Times, an unusually large number of competitors is assured from the metropolitan clubs. Every club will be sure to make a bid for the magnificent Times Trophy by having its racing men entered in all the class events."

Here is the complete list of prizes to be won:

Special prize, silver trophy, value $200, presented by The New-York Times, to be awarded to the club having the most prize winners during the tournament.

TUESDAY, NOV. 27.

Class A, Event No. 1—One Mile, Novice.—First, 14 carat gold hunting-ctse engraved Waltham watch, value $45; second, silver hunting-case engraved Waltham watch, value $25; third, Vienna smoking set with bronze mountings, five pieces, value $10.

Class A, Event No. 2—One-Half Mile, Scratch.—For riders with mile records of 2:50 or better. First, banquet lamp and handsome shade, value $35; second, Dresden tray with bronze mountings, value $25; third, decorated porcelain jardinier with bronze mountings, value $15.

Class A, Event No. 3—Five-Mile Scratch.—First, diamond ring, value $50; second, opal and diamond scarf pin, value $40; third, pair of 14 carat diamond link engraved sleeve buttons, value $35.

Class B, Event No. 4—One Mile, 2:15 Class.—First, 14 carat engraved open-face watch, fancy dial, value $70; second, silver Swiss chronograph, minute register, fifth second, open face, value $50; third, diamond, ruby, and sapphire locket, value $30.

Class B, Event No. 5—One-Half-Mile Heats.—First prize to winner of fastest heat, second prize to second fastest, third prize to third fastest. First, silver porcelain-lined water pitcher, goblet, and tray, value $35; second, silver fluted nut bowl, gold lined, value $20; third, chased gold-lined spoon holder, value $15.

Class B, Event No. 6—Three-Mile-Lap Race.—Race scored on each third lap. First, pair of silver three-light candelabras, value $55; second, gold-lined silver coffee service, three pieces and tray, value $40; third, cut-glass cordial service with bronze mountings, eight pieces, value $25.

Professional, Event No. 7—One Mile, Scratch.—First, purse of gold coin, value $65; second, purse of gold coin, value $45; third, purse of gold coin, value $25; fourth, purse of gold coin, value $15.

Professional, Event No. 8—Five-Mile Scratch.—First, purse of gold coin, value $65; second, purse of gold coin, value $45; third, purse of gold coin, value $25; fourth, purse of gold coin, value $15.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 28.

Class A, Event No. 9—One Mile, 2:40 Class.—First, French traveling clock, with cathedral gong, and case, value $40; second, silver claret jug, value $22; third, silver shaving stand mirror, value $17.

Class A, Event No. 10—Two-Mile Handicap, Limit 150 Yards.—For men with mile records of 2:40 or better. First, porcelain tilting ice pitcher with gold-lined cup, value $50; second, coffee service of three pieces, gold lined, value $40; third, nine-stone diamond and pearl scarf pin, value $30.

Class A, Event No. 11—Three-Mile Scratch.—First, French marble clock, with bronze figure, "The Arabian Horse," value $50; second, decorated Bonn vase, with bronze mountings, value $45; third, copper-finish flower vase, value $35.

Class B, Event No. 12—One-Mile Scratch.—First, diamond ring, carved mounting, value $60; second, pair of Pompeiian bronzes, "Mercury," value $40; third, pair of fourteen-carat diamond link engraved cuff buttons, value $25.

Class B, Event No. 13—Five-Mile Indoor Championship.—First, diamond, sapphire, and ruby ring, value $125; second, single diamond stud, value $80; third, diamond locket, satin finish, value $45.

Class B, Event No. 14—One-Mile Handicap, Limit 70 Yards.—First, Mexican onyx clock and pair candelabras to match, value $55; second, pair of evening-dress diamond studs, value $35; third, silver-mounted silk umbrella, value $15.

Professional, Event No. 15—One-Mile Scratch.—First, purse of gold coin, value $65; second, purse of gold coin, value $45; third, purse of gold coin, value $25; fourth, purse of gold coin, value $15.

Professional, Event No. 16—Ten-Mile Scratch.—First, purse of gold coin, value $65; second, purse of gold coin, value $45; third, purse of gold coin, value $25; fourth, purse of gold coin, value $15.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 29.

Class A, Event No. 17—Half-Mile Boys' Race.—(For boys 14 and 15 years of age.) First, gold medal, with diamond setting, value $45; second, handsome silver medal, value $25; third, bronze medal, value $12.

Class A, Event No. 18—One-Mile Boys' Race.—(For boys 15 and 16 years of age.) First, gold watch, value $50; second, silver Geneva chronograph, engine turned, open face, value $40; third, pearl and emerald scarf pin, value $25.

Class A, Event No. 19—One Mile, 3:00 Class, Trial Heats.—(Final heat to be run Thursday evening.) First, one pair fourteen-carat diamond link sleeve buttons, value $60; second, fourteen-carat gold watch chain, value $35; third, handsome silk umbrella, value $15.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Class A, Event No. 20—Five-Mile Indoor Championship.—First, pair of Sevres bronze vases, $75; second, banquet lamp and shade, value $40; third, pair of bronze vases, Hungarian bowls, value $20.

Class A, Event No. 21—One-Mile Handicap, Limit 90 Yards.—First, single-stone diamond scarf pin, $40; second, fourteen-carat gold vest chain, value $20; third, pair of French smoked Pearl opera glasses, value $15.

Class B, Event No. 22—Two-Mile Scratch, Open.—First, French vase with bronze trimmings, value $45; second, diamond collar button, value $30; third, one case silver mounted carvers, three pieces, value $20.

Class B, Event No. 23—Two-Mile Handicap, Limit 120 Yards.—First, bronze jardiniere, with Hungarian bowl, value $50; second, silver dessert service, five pieces and tray, value $30; third, ornamented flower ewer, gold and silver mounted, value $20.

Professional, Event No. 24—One-Mile Scratch.—First, purse of gold coin, value $65; second, purse of gold coin, value $45; third, purse of gold coin, value $25; fourth, purse of gold coin, value $15.

Professional, Event No. 25—Two-Mile Scratch.—First, purse of gold coin, value $65; second, purse of gold coin, value $45; third, purse of gold coin, value $25; fourth, purse of gold coin, value $15.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Class A, Event No. 19—Final Heat.—(For prize list see Thursday morning, one mile, 3:00 class.)

Class A, Event No. 26—One-Mile Indoor Championship.—First, pair of French vases, raised decorations and bronze mountings, value $50; second, case of silver knives, forks, table, tea, and coffee spoons, value $40; third, five-stone diamond wreath scarf pin, value $25.

Class A, Event No. 27—Two-Mile Handicap, Limit 140 Yards.—First, 14 carat gold plain-polish hunting-case Waltham watch, value $45; second, silver-mounted desk set of five pieces, value $35; third, silver crumb tray and scraper, value $15.

Class B, Event No. 28—One-Mile Indoor Championship.—First, a pair of five-light silver banquet candelabra, value $60; second, a silver shaving set of five pieces, value $30; third, silver-mounted silk umbrella, value $18.

Class B, Event No. 29—Five-Mile Scratch.—First, large silver tea service, gold-lined, five pieces, and tray, value $75; second, Mexican onyx bronze table, value $45; third, Dresden fruit dish, value $25.

Professional Event, No. 30—Two-Mile Scratch.—First, purse of gold coin, value $65; second, purse of gold coin, value $45; third, purse of gold coin, value $25; fourth, purse of gold coin, value $15.

Professional Event, No. 31—Twenty-Five-Mile Championship.—First, purse of gold coin, value $100; second, purse of gold coin, value $50; third, purse of gold coin, value $25; fourth, purse of gold coin, value $15; fifth, purse of gold coin, value $10.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 30.

Class A, Event No. 32—Half-Mile Heat Race, (winners of fastest trial heats in final.)—First, pair of 14 carat diamond sleeve buttons, satin finish, value $35; second, 14 carat gold matchbox, value $20; third, silver double cigar box, value $15.

Class A, Event No. 33—One-Mile Handicap, Limit 90 Yards.—First, a Sevres tray, bronze mountings, value $25; second, silver smoking set, four pieces, $20; third, silver engraved hunting-case Waltham watch, value $15.

Class B, Event No. 34—Two-Mile Handicap, Limit 120 Yards.—First, case of bronze Vienna writing set, with decorated Vienna porcelain, five pieces, value $40; second, a silver-finish bronze figure, "The Stag," value $28; third, large silver portrait frame, value $15.

Class B, Event No. 35—One Mile Lap, (race will be scored each lap.)—First, silver toilet set, five pieces and case, value $40; second, silver porcelain-lined pitcher, goblet, and tray, value $30; third, bronze mountings, value $18.

Professional Event, No. 36—Five-Mile Scratch.—First, purse of gold coin, value $65; second, purse of gold coin, value $45; third, purse of gold coin, value $25; fourth, purse of gold coin, value $15.

Professional Event, No. 37—Two-Mile Scratch.—First, purse of gold coin, value $65; second, purse of gold coin, value $45; third, purse of gold coin, value $25; fourth, purse of gold coin, value $15.

Professional Event, No. 38—Twenty-Four-Hour International Championship Race, (starting at 9:30 Friday night, finishing at 9:30 Saturday night.)—First, purse of gold coin, value $400; second, purse of gold coin, value $200; third, purse of gold coin, value $150; fourth, purse of gold coin, value $100; fifth, purse of gold coin, value $75; sixth, purse of gold coin, value $50; seventh, purse of gold coin, value $25.

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 1.

Class A, Event No. 39—One-Mile Scratch, (for riders with mile records of 2:30 or better.)—First, pearl and diamond cluster scarf pin, value $50; second, pair of 14 carat diamond link cuff buttons, value $42; third, 14 carat gold and platina vest chain, value $27.

Class B, Event No. 40—Five-Mile Scratch, (special prize to beat 13:00.)—First, pair of gold-finish bronze candelabra, value $53; second, decorated porcelain jardiniere, bronze mountings, value $45; third, library lamp and silk shade, value $35; special prize, single-stone diamond locket, value $52.

Professional Event, No. 41—One-Mile Scratch.—First, purse of gold coin, value $65; second, purse of gold coin, value $45; third, purse of gold coin, value $25; fourth, purse of gold coin, value $15.

Professional Event, No. 42—Two-Mile Scratch.—First, purse of gold coin, value $65; second, purse of gold coin, value $45; third, purse of gold coin, value $25; fourth, purse of gold coin, value $15.

Professional Event, No. 43—Ten-Mile Scratch, (for record and world's championship; special prize if professional indoor record is broken.)—First, purse of gold coin, value $70; second, purse of gold coin, value $40; third, purse of gold coin, value $25; fourth, purse of gold coin, value $15; special record-breaking prize, value $100.

CYCLISTS AT A DANCE.

Successful Entertainment of the New-York Wheelmen.

Cyclists of many clubs were present last evening at the Central Opera House, where the New-York Wheelmen gave their annual dramatic entertainment and reception. The drama "East Lynne" was presented by a cast including several members of the association, and very entertaining it proved to be. Three professionals assisted the amateurs. They were Miss Jessie Wallack, Charles S. Irving, and William Eling.

Of the amateurs, Miss Gussie Stahl was particularly clever as Joyce, and the same can be said of Edward A. Scott, who took the part of Archibald Carlyle. Fredrica Falk, as Barbara Hare, also made a hit. The other characters were taken as follows: Sir Francis Levison, by Louis N. Vause; Lord Mount Severn, by John J. Vause; Mr. Dill, by William Eling; officer, by Harry C. Benson; Willie, by "Little Addie"; Miss Cornelia Carlyle, by Maude Lela Dupree; Lady Isabel, by Miss Jessie Wallack.

Following the drama there was dancing until an early hour. Some of those who participated in the festivities were Col. and Mrs. John S. Ellison, Miss Ellison, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Martinez, Miss Josie McCarthy, L. B. Parker, Adolph Stahl, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Winton, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bullock, Miss Annie Engelbach, Miss Gussie Engelbach, Miss J. A. Janssen, Mr. and Mrs. George Hagemeyer, Miss M. Hagemeyer, Miss Lippert, C. A. Krone, Miss Emma Hagemeyer, Miss Nellie Blauvelt, William Bautz, C. B. Robinson, Thomas Hopper, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Beab, G. Learson, Miss Learson, Miss Eva Hagemeyer, Miss Zoe B. Harney, Miss K. McCarthy, F. K. Volk, A. L. Roome, Miss Brill, Miss M. Haas, Miss F. Haas, Miss T. Wheeler, J. P. Pustone, C. Bugold, J. Klouse, Miss Marguerite Ney, Miss M. Carroll, W. H. Tagg, Miss E. Rinhard, Miss McPherson, T. Parker, J. H. Ellison, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Huser, Miss E. H. Hall, Miss Whalen, Mr. and Miss Goss, Miss Mayer, C. M. Boscher, Mr. and Mrs. F. Youmans, Miss M. Ellsworth, H. Flick, Miss Hessel, Miss Rennard, Miss Huser, Miss Rubino, Miss Goldmann, E. Goldmann, J. H. Laskan, H. Grelnert, R. F. Neumann, M. Goldman, C. Strehan, H. King, E. Hellback, Miss Matilda Haas, H. C. Robinson, James P. Instone, and Charles Prange.

The several committees in charge of the reception were as follows: Floor Committee—Joseph H. Ellison, Edward A. Scott, J. Harry Huser, Charles Bergold, and H. C. Robinson. Reception Committee—George B. Martinez, C. A. Krone, A. L. Roome, Charles Prange, H. P. Schupp, Charles Huser, and W. H. Jasper. Arrangement Committee—L. B. Parker, M. L. Case, H. Martinez, H. C. Robinson, E. A. Scott, L. N. Vause. Floor Director—L. B. Parker; Assistant Floor Director—C. F. Cafferty.

ALLEYS FOR THE WHEELMEN.

Where the Cyclists Will Bowl for The Times Medal.

All the teams entered in the bowling tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, with one exception, have secured alleys for the season. The first games will be rolled to-morrow on the alleys of the Union County Roadsters in Rahway and the Brooklyn Bicycle Club. The Castle Point Cyclers of Hoboken will oppose the Unions, while the team representing the Liberty Wheelmen will test the mettle of the Brooklyns.

The alleys announced by the clubs are as follows:

BROOKLYN.

Kings County Wheelmen, Bantle's alleys, 471 Flatbush Avenue.

Brooklyn Bicycle Club, Caruther's, 1,409 Fulton Street.

Columbia Wheelmen, Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street.

Montauk Wheelmen, Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street.

Liberty Wheelmen, Avon Hall, Bedford Avenue and Haisey Street.

Bushwick Wheelmen, American Alleys, Hamburg and Green Avenues.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Manhattan Bicycle Club, (not yet selected.)

NEW-JERSEY.

Tourist Cycle Club, Seymour's alleys, Market Street, Paterson.

Caste Point Cyclers, Quartet Club Hall, Washington Street, near Tenth, Hoboken.

Atlanta Wheelmen, Montgomery alleys, 73 Clinton Street, Newark.

Union County Roadsters, Public alleys, Rahway.

Preparations are being made for the entertainment of a large number of guests at the Brooklyn and Carlton County alleys on the opening night. The cracks in the tourney are ready to start with their best work. They have been practicing recently, and some big averages are likely to be made for The New-York Times medal. The best work for the entire season will secure the trophy.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—On Thanksgiving Day the Essex County Roadsters of Newark will hold their first annual race meet. The sport will begin at 9:30 A. M. and will be participated in only by boys under seventeen years of age. There will be three events—a half mile club championship and a one-mile and ten-mile handicap. The entry list will close on Nov. 23 with J. N. Axt, 209 Fairmount Avenue, Newark. The entrance fee for each event is 20 cents.

—The annual election of the Union County Roadsters will be held Dec. 10, and already wire pullers are at work. The only two men who are regarded as sure of election are President Holmes and Capt. Chamberlain. Both for the other offices there are several candidates.

—The new Manhattan Athletic Club intends to organize a cycling department. On its rapidly-increasing membership roll are the names of many well-known cyclists. The department will have a set of officers and will be run independently of the club.

—Eighteen members of the Century Wheelmen of Philadelphia have signified their intention of going on the proposed European tour. More are expected to join the party this week.

—It is believed by his most intimate friends that George Taylor has left the racing path for all time. He will continue his study of medicine this Winter.

—The farewell banquet to be tendered to Howard E. Raymond will be given at the St. Denis Hotel on Nov. 23. Covers will be laid for 300.

—Champion Zimmerman is but twenty-five years of age.

Coughing.

For all the ailments of Throat and Lungs there is no cure so quick and permanent as Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil. It is palatable, easy on the most delicate stomach and effective.

Scott's Emulsion

stimulates the appetite, aids the digestion of other foods, cures Coughs and Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, and gives vital strength besides. It has no equal as nourishment for Babies and Children who do not thrive, and overcomes

Any Condition of Wasting.

Send for Pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. Free.

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STRONG BILLIARDS BY IVES

THE NAPOLEON IS NOW FAR AHEAD OF THE WIZARD.

Three Big Runs by the Youthful Expert Enable Him to Pass Schaefer—Ives Made an Average of 63 1-5, While His Opponent Only Made 23 1-5—Wonderful Position Play by the Young Champion.

Frank C. Ives, the young expert billiard player from the West, last night gave one of the prettiest exhibitions of the game ever witnessed in this or any other city. His stroke was perfect, and his position play was a treat not soon to be forgotten. In his second inning he cut down Schaefer's lead, went to the front, and finished the second night's play 368 points ahead of his opponent.

At times the onlookers were spellbound. They saw a beardless youth manipulate the ivories in a manner calculated to send a thrill of joy to the heart of every lover of the game. In the hall were followers of the sport for many years past. They had seen the three S's—Schaefer, Slosson, and Sexton—at their best; they had witnessed the beautiful work of Vignaux, Garnier, Daly, Rudolph, Dion, and other experts too numerous to mention, but to a man it was agreed that the youthful exponent is the peer of all players, past or present.

Ives's three runs last night of 223, 154, and 122 were marvels of perfection, and the player was warmly applauded. Schaefer appeared to be in hard luck. Once he failed to get the balls out of balk, and again, when he looked good for a big run, the ivories got together and he lost his inning by disturbing the "frozen" ball.

Up to date, the match has been poorly patronized, a state of affairs probably due to other attractions in the vicinity.

Referee Anson placed the balls as Schaefer had left them on Monday night after completing his 600 points, and by a draw across the table the "Wizard" gathered the ivories and started off to make a run. He nursed them tenderly along the left rail, scoring 30 buttons in as many seconds. Then the balls broke badly, and another long draw was necessary. This time the cue ball appeared to lose its "English" and a miss was scored. Ives had to play a sharp-angle cushion shot, and he missed by over a foot. Schaefer smiled, made one shot, and he, too, slipped up on a simple draw from the side rail.

Then the young "Napoleon" started what proved to be a profitable inning. By a series of round-the-table shots and massés he managed to get the spheres under his control on the upper rail and began to cut down the lead of his opponent. Twice he had the anchor, but he was forced to break the balls and resort to open-table play.

At 50 points the spectators cheered heartily, but Ives paid no attention to the applause bestowed upon him. He touched the balls with rare skill, and when he got a bit of balk wherever it was necessary, and soon made the 63 points required to place him on even terms with his antagonist. This was the signal for another outburst of applause, and while the onlookers were giving evidence of their approval, Mrs. Ives and a friend entered the hall. She looked up at the score board, took in the situation at a glance, and in an instant her face was wreathed in smiles. A few whispered words with her friend followed, and both smiled.

In this inning Ives gave a remarkably pretty exhibition of the balk-line game. A dozen times he was compelled, in order to get a ball out of balk, to send one of the ivories up the full length of the table. In every instance the ball returned so as to afford excellent position. As

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Queen of Brilliants.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Shenandoah. Matinée, 2:00.
AMERICAN, 42d, 41st St-8th Av—8:00—A Temperance Town.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL, 111-115 West 38th St—1:00 to 10:00 P. M.—Free Autumn Flower Show.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Miss Dynamite. Matinée.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Dr. Syntax.
CARNEGIE HALL, 7th Av-56th, 57th St—2:30—Recital.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—The Passing Show. Matinée.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—A Gaiety Girl. Matinée, 2:00. At 11:00 A. M.—Reading by Dr. A. Conan Doyle.
EDEN MUSÉE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Prize Show of Chrysanthemums, Orchids, &c.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Bauble Shop. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—The Coming Woman.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Palmer Cox's Brownies and Other Novelties. Matinée, 2:00.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher Columbus. Matinée.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Av-43d St—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Flower Show.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Lottie Collins's Troubadours. Matinée, 2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—The Amazons.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk-White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Der Compagnon.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Carmencita. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—Lord Chumley.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—9:00 A. M.—Horse Show.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—2:00 to 11:00 P. M.—Portraits of Women.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The New Woman.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—The New Boy.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Pacific Mail.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
3 A. M.	33	33	3:30 P. M.	51	50
6 A. M.	34	35	6 P. M.	48	46
9 A. M.	47	38	9 P. M.	46	45
12 M.	51	45	12 P. M.	44	44

Average temperature yesterday.....42
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....44¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....45¾
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Showers, cooler, west winds.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete See Page 6, Column 1.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 14, 1894.

Proposals for United States bonds to the par value of $50,000,000 are invited by the Treasury Department by a circular issued yesterday afternoon, and which will be found in full in the Washington dispatches of The Times this morning. The terms of the circular, in general and in detail, are such as were described on Saturday morning last.

The intention of Mr. Cleveland is to lay before Congress at its next session very full recommendations regarding the currency. It will be remembered that he urged the study of this subject by a properly-constituted body in his previous messages. In the absence of action by Congress, Mr. Cleveland has concluded to state the result of his own study, which has been thorough. The essential objective point of the measures he will present is an absolutely safe currency, independent of the fluctuating action of Congress, meeting the actual needs of business as they may increase or diminish. For the consideration and attainment of this end the restoration of the gold reserve is an important, an indispensable, preparation, and for this he has provided.

Why should Mr. Morton have paid nearly $20,000 for the privilege of being elected to a public office for a term of two years, the salary for which would barely reimburse the outlay, especially when the people were so anxious to give him a big majority without being paid for it? His account of the expense of his canvass, which the law requires him to file, is a confirmation of the charge that he was nominated because he was rich and would make liberal contributions to his party. One purpose of the law requiring these accounts to be filed is to check the use of money, and especially the corrupt use of money by candidates or in their behalf, and it requires them to state what it is expended for. How much is the public enlightened and how much is corruption checked by a statement that the bulk of the expense was a contribution to the funds of a party committee? That is not really telling what the money was spent for, but only who spent it, and the committees are not required to account for their expenses. It is scandalous that a candidate for Governor should be permitted to pay the entire salary of the office in election expenses and nobody be required to tell what the money was used for.

There is no doubt that the reason why the political current in California has been running in a direction opposite to that which it has taken east of the Rock Mountains is the popular hatred of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. A Democratic Governor has been elected upon a platform demanding that the debt of the Pacific railroads to the Government be not refunded, and that the Government foreclose its lien and take possession of the roads. Without inquiring whether the odium into which the Southern Pacific has got itself in California is entirely deserved or not, it may be suggested that it is not likely to determine the policy of the National Government in so important a matter as taking possession of two or three transcontinental lines of railroad, heavily burdened with mortgages prior to its own, and operating them at public expense. The question is too important to be much affected by a local detestation of a "grasping monopoly." If the Southern Pacific has owned the Legislature and run the Government of California for its own purposes, it is the fault of the people of the State, who allowed it to go on until they were bound hand and foot, and now they are crying out to the National Government to release them at a tremendous cost and risk to itself.

THE EFFECT OF THE LOAN.

It is curious how perfunctory are the objections that have been made to the new bond issue. Some of them are partisan, and were expected. One gentleman very gravely accuses the President of waiting until after the elections, and then trying to appropriate the "glory" of sustaining the national credit, which Republican victories had already made secure. Since the credit of the Nation, so far as its currency is concerned, depends on the gold in the Treasury, and there was not enough of that, the President may be pardoned for not waiting until the dubious results of Republican success had been translated into American gold coin. Another objection—and this from a professed Democrat—is that the President should have waited until Congress met and submitted the project to that body. But as that body had refused or neglected to act on repeated recommendations and appeals, this course would have been just the same as giving up the project altogether. Another comment is to the effect that the issue of bonds now is contrary to the known views of the Secretary of the Treasury, and is an "insult" to him. That clearly is a matter for the Secretary to deal with. The duty of the President is the same, whether the Secretary sees it or not, and the President is in the habit of doing his duty. Do his critics think that the situation calls for a resignation, and, if so, whose? The President's?

Another class of commentators think that it would have been better to trust to the increase of revenues to strengthen the reserve sufficiently, because a 5 per cent. loan on a 3 per cent. basis is very expensive and is likely to prove very unpopular. It is expensive, of course, in one way. The Treasury pays higher interest, for a longer time, than would be needed if it had the authority to make short loans at current rates. But it has no such authority, and the question of cost is entirely relative. There is a distinct distrust abroad of the ability of the Treasury to maintain gold payments. Exactly how great the influence of this is on the credit of American borrowers in foreign markets cannot be told, but that it is very great and very expensive no one familiar with the subject doubts for an instant. Such distrust might easily cost the country in a month—or, if an emergency should arise, in a single day—many times the principal of a loan of $50,000,000.

All these objections and criticisms are, as we have remarked, perfunctory. They are neither serious in themselves nor seriously made. Their authors attach to them no real importance. On the other hand, the general sentiment of the business men of the whole country is not only one of gratification, but of gratitude. They are satisfied that the gold reserve is to be restored, and they are thankful to the President for the firmness and decision with which he takes this step. Unquestionably, trade is much better than it has been, and internal trade is bound to improve unless there is some sudden and violent shock. But with the uncertain condition of affairs in Europe, with the steady, though not yet great, flow of gold from England to the Continent, a shock sudden and perhaps violent may come at any moment. Should it come, a restored reserve in the Treasury would act as a buffer, saving the currency, and therefore saving general credit from the effect of the shock. Business men do not doubt, in a general way, that gold payments will be maintained, but they know that the capitalists on the other side of the sea do doubt, and that the actual gold in the Treasury is the only thing that will dissipate that doubt. That is the service—the immense service—for which all sound business men are indebted to Mr. Cleveland, and they recognize the debt.

POLITICS AND THE LIQUOR TRADE.

Those eminent Republicans who are talking about changes in the excise law, with a view to "taking the saloon out of politics" and "winning back the German vote," appear to have a very hazy idea of how the thing is to be done and are not very well agreed in their hazy notions. Mr. Depew's notion is that the Ohio law would do the business, and he proceeds to show how little he knows about the Ohio law. He speaks of it as fixing the license fee "at what amounts to high license," and assumes that it takes the saloon out of politics, because the fees are "turned over to the various municipalities and go into the general fund."

The fact is that the Ohio law is not a license law at all, and was passed because the Constitution of the State forbids the licensing of the liquor traffic. It is simply a tax law. It imposes a heavy annual tax on the business of liquor selling, and makes it a lien upon the property occupied for the purpose, and then lets anybody go into the business who will pay the tax and comply with the requirements of the law. The proceeds go into the Public Treasury, of course, though not altogether into that of the municipalities, and no doubt the relief to other taxation thus produced tends to make the law popular. It is a fact that, apart from this contribution to the public revenues, the law works well, and has resulted in reducing the number of saloons and making them more decent.

But it is neither the "high license" fee nor the fact that the proceeds go into the "general fund" that takes the saloon out of politics under this law. It is the fact that it gives no Board of Excise or other official body the power to say who shall and who shall not go into the business of selling liquor. It lays down its requirements, fixes the tax, and provides for its collection, and then it lets people decide for themselves whether they will go into the business or not. This leaves them as independent of politicians as men who are engaged in any other traffic, and the saloon is out of politics for the same reason that the grocery store or the dry goods store is out of politics.

But the German vote seems to be what the astute Republican has his eye upon in talking about changes in the excise law. We doubt if the German voter is greatly concerned over the question of high license or low license, or over a license system as against a taxing system, though the latter would doubtless accord best with his ideas of liberty and political independence. But what chiefly troubles him now is inability to get his beer when he wants it, and especially on Sunday. Mayor Schieren, being a German himself, naturally sympathizes with him, and does not sympathize either with the ultra-temperance view that beer is a delusion and a snare at all times, or with the Sabbatarian view that it is especially sinful to indulge in it on Sunday, or more sinful to buy or sell it on that day than to buy or sell milk.

We have often in the last two years advocated the taxing system in place of the license system as a means of taking the liquor traffic out of politics. But the Sunday question and the German vote is another matter altogether, and upon that Mr. Depew has not made himself clear. What the "German vote" wants is a reasonable degree of liberty on Sunday, including facilities for obtaining beer and such other beverages as the "German vote" is addicted to. It has no appreciation of either the temperance sentiment or the Sabbatarian sentiment, which have united in legislating against what it deems the "liberty of the citizen." The Republicans have heretofore fought against any relaxing of the prohibition of Sunday liquor selling, and have defeated every proposition having that object. Will they change ground on that question to "win back the German vote"? They will probably not be able to outbid the Democrats in that direction.

THE TENEMENT HOUSES.

The first public hearing held yesterday by the Tenement-House Commission appointed by Gov. Flower is an event of public importance and ought to be an event of public interest. The trouble is that the men and women who make public opinion do not themselves suffer from what is called the tenement-house system, which is, in effect, no system at all, but the result of the unchecked competition of builders to extract from a given space of ground the largest possible rent. With us the old saying that half the world knows not how the other half lives may be extended. Four-fifths of the population of New-York live in tenement houses, and the other fifth, comprising those who make up the public opinion upon these matters, does not know what the conditions of living in tenement houses are. As Carlyle says about the wretchedness of the French people before the Revolution and the wretchedness of the educated and refined minority of the Parisian population during the Reign of Terror, "It was not the dumb millions that suffered here; it was the speaking units." With us it is the dumb millions, for more than one million of our population live in tenement houses.

When we say the competition of builders and owners has been unchecked, we do not ignore the efforts of the Board of Health to check it by interposing safeguards in the interest of tenants who are too ignorant, too careless, or too helpless to insist upon these safeguards for themselves. Neither do we ignore the measure of success that has attended these efforts. But we can by no means go as far as Mr. Wilson, the President of the board, who went so far as to say, in an official communication to the President of the Tenement-House Commission, published last September, that only slight modifications of the existing law were needed. To what is the excessive and abnormal rate of mortality in New-York to be attributed? Certainly to nothing in the natural conditions of the island, which, by its situation and its climate, ought to be one of the healthiest instead of the unhealthiest of the great cities of the world. Mr. Wilson would be the first to repel the suggestion that it comes from the inefficiency of the sanitary authorities. But there is the effect and it has its cause. The cause must be the artificial conditions of life in New-York, which for the great majority of its inhabitants means life in tenement houses.

Indeed, nobody would maintain, if the question were an open one and Manhattan Island were virgin soil, that the New-York tenement house is really fit for human habitation. The question is considered to be closed, closed because the dwellings of New-York are by a great majority tenement houses, of which a majority were built before the Board of Health came to impose any restrictions of any value upon the builders, and could not now be converted into buildings really fit for human habitation without a radical reconstruction. Moreover, the projectors of new tenement houses insist that they shall not be put at a disadvantage in the competition with the owners of the old by being forced to make more humane and liberal, and therefore more costly, arrangements. Hence it is that dwellings are still allowed to be put up in which a room at the bottom of a well five feet wide and five stories high is supposed to receive enough air and light to fit it for the rearing of children.

It is in such places that weaklings die in Summer like flies in Winter. The whole story is told when two facts are brought together. One that the rate of mortality is higher in New-York tenement houses than in any other buildings permitted to be used for human habitation anywhere in Christendom; the other that the ownership of New-York tenement houses is recognized to be the most profitable form of investment in real estate. What hardship would there be in insisting that the future builders of tenement houses should respect the laws of health, even if the income from his investment were thereby reduced to the income of the investor in other forms of real estate? It has been demonstrated that model tenement houses can be made to pay, if not so well as scandalous tenement houses, well enough to justify their projectors, from a commercial point of view, in building and maintaining them. Why then should any but model tenement houses be built and maintained?

SELLING IRON PIPE IN JAPAN.

The news that we published yesterday concerning the sale of a large quantity of iron pipe in Japan has a significance that should not be overlooked. Nearly $400,000 worth of pipe was needed for the extension of the Tokio water works. "The American firm," our dispatches say, "met the competition of English, French, and Belgian bidders." This competition was overcome, and the pipe will be manufactured in and shipped from the Birmingham iron district, in Alabama.

It appears, therefore, that manufacturers of cast-iron pipe in Alabama can undersell the cast-iron pipe of Great Britain, Belgium, and France in the neutral market of Japan, in spite of transportation conditions which work to the disadvantage of the Alabama product. They can do this because the cost of producing pig iron and cast-iron pipe is lower in Alabama than in any other part of the world.

A firm of iron manufacturers in Middlesborough, England, sent an agent to Alabama some time ago, and at a recent meeting of the Middlesborough Chamber of Commerce a letter from this agent was read. "This letter stated," we are told, "that pig iron was being made in the South for $6 per ton and sold for $6.40 to $7.50, and iron pipe for $18.70. Those in attendance at the meeting concluded that the report was exaggerated and the agent had been misled, but the general opinion was that the outlook for the English iron trade was very bad, and fears were expressed that the time might not be far distant when American iron would take a permanent place in the English market." The agent had not been misled. The President of the leading Southern company recently asserted that the company was selling iron at $6.50 and making a profit of 75 cents per ton. The quoted prices of Southern foundry iron at the mills are much lower than the English or Belgian prices of similar iron at the place of production. It is not surprising that the Southern makers of pipe can undersell European manufacturers in Japan.

This sale is also interesting because of what it suggests concerning the tariff. The McKinley duty on cast-iron pipe was $20.16 per ton, or not far from 100 per cent., which, of course, was prohibitory. Under the new tariff the duty is $13.44 per ton, which, we presume, is equivalent to 60 or 70 per cent., and, like the McKinley duty, is prohibitory. The Alabama manufacturers of cast-iron pipe seem to need no duty whatever. If they can undersell the manufacturers of Great Britain and Belgium in Japan, without protection, why can they not undersell them in the cities of our Atlantic seaboard without the aid of a tariff duty?

They need the protection of duties on pig iron and iron ore even less than they need a duty on cast-iron pipe, for the price of their pig iron is considerably lower than the price, at the place of production, of foreign pig iron of the corresponding grade. But their representatives in the Senate bitterly opposed the removal of the duty on iron ore and the original Wilson bill's reduction of the duty on pig iron to 20 per cent. The competitors of the Southern manufacturers of iron for the domestic trade are in this country, and nothing but the cost of railroad transportation prevents the Southern makers from underselling them in the North.

One of the worst of the crimes that were committed in the far West during the progress of the Debs strike and boycott is now recalled by the conviction in California of S. D. Worden of murder in the first degree. Worden was one of the strikers who killed four soldiers of the regular army by wrecking a train near Sacramento. The purpose of this man and his associates was to kill as many as possible of the regulars who were traveling under orders to the place where their services were needed for the protection of property and the repression of riot. He has had a fair trial, and will suffer just punishment. Those who were associated with him in the commission of this crime should not be permitted to escape.

ADA REHAN'S CHICAGO SEASON.

But One Week More of the Actress's Starring Tour.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Ada Rehan is playing the second and final week of her engagement as a star at Hooley's Theatre. Last week, in spite of the rain and mud, she attracted audiences which filled the house, and last night, when she appeared as Rosalind, in "As You Like It," there was not an inch of standing room in the theatre that was not appropriated. Her Rosalind had been seen here before, but everybody wanted to see it again, and Mr. Daly could have repeated the performance profitably throughout the week.

The plan, however, has been to show Miss Rehan in a round of characters, and so to-night she appeared as Annis, in "Love On Crutches." Her charming performance of this part was received with round after round of applause from an audience that packed the house. She will repeat it to-morrow afternoon and evening, and on Thursday will appear as Katherine, in "The Taming of the Shrew," which will be presented for the rest of the week. That this is the part in which she is best liked here, as elsewhere, is proved already by the fact that even now every seat in the house has been sold for every performance of Shakespeare's comedy. Miss Rehan's season here is a grand financial success, as well as an artistic one, which was assured in advance. Next week she will close her tour in St. Louis, returning to New-York in time to open the regular season at Daly's Tuesday, Nov. 27, as Viola, in "Twelfth Night."

"Jacinta" Produced in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—The Louise Beaudet Opera Bouffe Company, under the direction of F. C. Whitney, began its tour in the Grand Opera House here last night, presenting a new Mexican comic opera, called "Jacinta; or, The Maid of Manzanillo." The music is by Alfred G. Robyn and the book by William H. Lepere. The company, which is headed by Louise Beaudet and Signor Perugini, was greeted by a large audience, which received the new opera very favorably.

The story of "Jacinta," like that of most works of the kind, is very slight, but greatly involved. The first act transpires near the port of Manzanillo. The Emperor has been deposed, and a republic declared. The Alcalde, who is canvassing for votes for reelection, is introduced to Jacinta by an old sweetheart of his, falls in love with her, and determines to win her. Jacinta, however, has plighted her faith to Morrelos, a naval commander. The Alcalde's daughter, Bianca, is in love with Miguel, her father's Captain of the Guard. The Alcalde, discovering the love between Jacinta and Morrelos, strikes a blow at his rival by making him a prisoner, on the charge of being a traitor to the republic. The act ends with the arrest of Morrelos.

In the second act the Alcalde's quarters and the garrison at Colima are shown. The Alcalde gives a grand ball, to which Jacinta is invited. He has allowed Morrelos the freedom of the fortress in parole, his idea being to marry him to his daughter Bianca, so that he can marry Jacinta himself. To attain his object he has spread a rumor that Morrelos has proved false to Jacinta. Jacinta determines to find out the truth, and under the disguise of a youth of noble birth enters surreptitiously into the fortress, is arrested as a spy, and condemned to be shot at daybreak; but Miguel recognizes her, and, after arranging a meeting between Morrelos and herself, sets her free. Morrelos and Miguel, aided by the army, are determined to overthrow the present Government, and arrest the Alcalde during the fête. Metepec discovers the plot, and Miguel and Morrelos are about to suffer the penalty of their crime, when a messenger comes from the East and announces that the King's son has restored the empire, and the republic is at an end. As a reward for past services, Morrelos is made Governor of the province. He forgives the Alcalde on condition that he will allow Bianca and Miguel to be united, to which he gladly consents, and everything ends happily.

Here is the cast:

Jacinta	Louise Beaudet
Bianca	Cecil Elsing
Inez	Jennie Reiffarth
Delgardo	Edwin Stevens
Metepec	C. D. Marius
Miguel	Stuart Harold
Romaldo	W. S. Johns
Panilla	Aileen Burke
Paloma	Marlene Convere
Morrelos	Perugini

WOMAN'S ANTI-TAMMANY JUBILEE.

Miss Barcalow and Others Appointed to Form a Permanent Organization.

Miss Helen Varick Boswell presided at a Woman's Anti-Tammany jubilee and reception last night at 6 Abingdon Square.

With her on the platform sat Mrs. Mary Kelly, Mrs. Simpson Smith, Mrs. M. Talmadge, Mrs. Anna Hoge, Mrs. S. H. King, Mrs. Emma Beckwith, Miss Theresa Barcalow, Mrs. Mary Hall, Mrs. Jane Pierce, and Princess Veroqua. Most of these made addresses.

J. Leslie Gossin recited and Miss Renaud and James H. Lancaster sang. Dr. Wilson was also called upon for a few remarks.

Resolutions were passed thanking the anti-Tammany papers of this city for their co-operation in the recent campaign, and authorizing the chair to appoint a committee to form a permanent organization, and to induce the incoming Legislature to pass bills that will bring about the proper representation of woman officials and employes in the public departments throughout the State.

The chair appointed Miss Barcalow, Mrs. Kelly, and Mrs. Beckwith as such a committee.

A NEW ROSE THAT IS WORTH $84.

Six Specimens at the Farmers' Club Show Valued at $500.

The annual Autumn flower show, under the auspices of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute, opened yesterday afternoon at the American Institute Building in West Thirty-eighth Street. The exhibition consists of the choicest of rare chrysanthemums, carnations, roses, and new and rare ornamental plants. A large number of persons viewed the exhibits, and were loud in their praise.

Among the flowers shown is a new rose, called the Siebrecht. Six of this new variety are displayed. They are valued at $500. The exhibition will be continued to-day from 1 to 10 P. M.

The monthly meeting of the club was also held yesterday afternoon, when Mrs. W. A. Manda, John May, and several others addressed the members and guests on chrysanthemum culture.

Unitarians in Convention.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 13.—The opening session of the tenth annual conference of the Unitarian Church of the Middle States and Canada was held to-night in the First Independent Christ's Church. The conference is one of five into which the country is divided for Church purposes. Forty churches were to-night represented by 120 delegates. Dorman B. Eaton of New-York, ex-Civil Service Commissioner, is President of the conference, and the Rev. D. R. Morehouse of New-York Secretary. The meeting this evening was taken up entirely with devotional exercises.

THE SEIDL SOCIETY CONCERTS.

The First Entertainment of the Season at the Brooklyn Academy.

The concerts of the Seidl Society in Brooklyn have fairly taken the place once held in the affections of that city by the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society. The place has been fairly won by long, earnest, and honorable effort in an artistic field. It is an undeniable fact that, although the programmes offered by the Seidl Society are not quite as serious as those to be heard at other entertainments, there are no concerts at which the artistic atmosphere is more congenial to the true lover of music.

In the first place, the audience has been pretty well educated in the properties of public conduct at musical entertainments, and this is a very important step. Untimely applause is rare in the Brooklyn Academy while a Seidl Society concert is in progress. The expressions of approval are reserved till the conclusion of the number, and then they are given with not a little discrimination. Furthermore, Mr. Seidl insists upon absolute silence before beginning any number, and he waits till he gets it. And in the third place, the stage of the Academy is always handsomely set, with the palace scene painted for the society's "Parsifal" production, and the footlights and orchestra well are decorated with flowers and potted plants. Everything is tasteful and tends to put the hearer in a congenial mood, for which he has to thank the hard-working President of the society, Mrs. Edward Langford.

Last night's concert was exceedingly generous in riches. Indeed, one or two numbers might have been omitted without detriment to the general effect. The orchestral numbers alone were fairly solid food for a miscellaneous concert, and there were three different kinds of solo performance. Perhaps this is the sort of concert Brooklyn likes; at any rate, it seems so, for the house was packed and the applause was warm and plentiful.

The orchestra played Liszt's symphonic poem, "Les Préludes," Schubert's unfinished symphony, and the prelude and glorification from Wagner's "Parsifal." Mr. Seidl was not in the unhappy predicament in which he found himself at the Metropolitan Opera House on Sunday night, when the principal members of his wind choir were substitutes who could not play in tune. His orchestra was itself last night, and the result was general smoothness. Liszt's best composition for orchestra was played with splendid spirit and color, and made an excellent opening for a promising season. The Schubert symphony was given in a clean and unaffected manner and was heard with pleasure.

The soloists were the Belgian violin virtuoso, César Thomson; Mrs. Julia L. Wyman, mezzo-soprano, and the Misses Rose and Ottilie Sutro, pianists. Mr. Thomson's numbers were the fourth concerto of Vieuxtemps, a brilliant, rhapsodical work, full of showy passages for the solo instrument, and the Paganini fantasy on "Non Piu Mesta," which he played at his début in this city. His performance of the wonderful cadenza of the latter composition, with its dazzling octave runs and double shakes, fairly electrified the audience, and he was recalled so warmly that he was compelled to add Sarasate's "Zigeunerweisen" to the programme.

Mrs. Wyman sang the grand aria of Fides from "Le Prophète." This lady is not a dramatic singer, and was entirely beyond her depth in a number requiring a command of the grand style, which she does not possess. The Misses Rose and Ottilie Sutro make a specialty of ensemble piano playing. They certainly were not aiming at mere popular success, or they rated their audience highly. Otherwise they would not have selected a Bach concerto as the medium of their introduction to the public here. Their playing, as revealed last night, is notable for clearness, smoothness, delicacy, and refinement, rather than for power or color. It is excellent as ensemble playing, the unity of accent and nice adjustment of dynamics being highly praiseworthy. The Bach music was given with a fair appreciation of its context, and had to be supplemented with an encore number.

MR. PLATT'S MAN FAVORS MR. FISH.

"Lou" Payn Declares Himself on the Speakership—Mr. Malby Confident.

This was the situation as to the Assembly Speakership last night: Hamilton Fish, Jr., said at the Fifth Avenue Hotel that he had no apprehension whatever that he would be the next Speaker; George R. Malby, the present Speaker, said he was quite content with the situation, and that he also expected to be the next Speaker.

Messrs. Malby and Fish met in the corridor of the hotel, shook hands with each other, and then continued the hunt for delegates.

The most important event of the day in this contest was the appearance of "Lou" Payn of Columbia—Platt's Payn—and he lined himself right up with Mr. Fish.

By so doing he caused all the old-timers to say that Payn was up to something, and that Platt had really made up his mind to favor Mr. Fish.

"When I came in here to-day," said Mr. Payn to a reporter, "Mr. Fish beckoned to me. I said: 'It's not necessary to argue the question. I am for you.'"

Afterward Mr. Payn said:

"You see, the new Senate reapportionment puts me in Mr. Fish's Senate District. I am with Mr. Fish."

Mr. Fish himself said to a group of reporters:

"I feel confident that I will be elected. I have no apprehension as to the result whatever. I am satisfied that I will have ten votes from Brooklyn, three from other places on Long Island, and twelve or thirteen from this city. I will have no trouble up in the State. I am confident of being the next Speaker."

Mr. Fish also made this statement:

"The Commissioner of Public Works of this city did all he could to help my Democratic opponent in Putnam, A. H. Dean. He sent up appointment cards, in blank, so that they could be filled out there by men who could help Dean. My opponent's friends also went to men who had land that is to be taken for aqueduct purposes and told them that if they did not vote for Dean they would not get good awards for their property."

"Did Commissioner Daly have anything to do with that?" he was asked.

"No; I did not say that. It was done by friends of Mr. Dean," he answered.

Police Justice Meade said that Payn's coming out for Mr. Fish meant that the city delegation would be practically solid for him.

Mr. Malby said that he would give no figures, but he was confident enough that his candidacy would be successful.

The contest for the Speakership is close in Brooklyn among the members of the Republican delegation. Mr. Malby visited the city yesterday, with a view to sounding the Assemblymen as to their preference. Assemblyman William H. Friday went around with him.

"My position upon the Telephone bill has been misrepresented," said Mr. Malby. "I voted upon the motion to suspend the rules, so that the bill might be reported from the committee. In no manner did I attempt to strangle legislation in that direction.

"I believe in being just toward the telephone companies as well as toward their subscribers, and that I have at any time attempted to oppose fair adjustment of the matter between the companies and the people I most strenuously deny."

A caucus of Republican Assemblymen-elect was held on Monday evening in the Union League Club to discuss the Speakership question. Speaker Malby seemed to be the choice of the majority, though Hamilton Fish, Assemblyman O'Grady, and Danforth E. Ainsworth had several votes.

None would pledge their votes for any candidate. The only candidate the Kings County delegation has in the field is Fred Hempstead of the Twenty-first Ward, who is anxious to become Sergeant at Arms. Mr. Hempstead is the present Librarian of the Assembly.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Ex-Gov. David R. Francis of Missouri is at the Waldorf.

—Alexander Graham Bell of Washington, D. C., is at the Gilsey.

—Rutherford B. Hayes of Columbus, Ohio, is at the Westminster.

—James W. Hinkley, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, is at the Murray Hill.

—Ex-Congressman John W. Candler and Henry M. Whitney of Boston and William H. Seward of Auburn, N. Y., are at the Windsor.

—Senator James McMillan and William E. Quinby of Detroit, Ex-Congressman John F. Andrew of Boston and Erskine Phelps of Chicago are at the Holland.

—Senator J. N. Camden of West Virginia, Congressman Lewis Sperry of Connecticut, Bradley B. Smalley of Vermont, and Mayor Jacob Amos of Syracuse are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Salvador de Mendonça, Brazilian Minister at Washington; James W. Lowther, M. P., of England, and Lieut. Gov. George A. Kirkpatrick of Ontario, Canada, are at the Brunswick.

SUGAR TRUST WITNESSES.

A Decision that They Must Tell About Alleged Stock Transactions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Judge Cole this morning, in Criminal Court No. 2, rendered a decision overruling the demurrer filed to the indictments found against E. R. Chapman and J. W. Macartney, stockbrokers, for refusing to tell the Senate committee charged with investigating the Sugar Trust whether any United States Senators had speculated in Sugar stock through their firms. After reviewing the indictment and the matters that brought about the investigation, Judge Cole says:

It is argued that no inference can legally be drawn that the Senate intended to make any use of the information its committee was seeking from the indicted witnesses, in aid of its judicial or legislative functions, that the existence of such purpose is jurisdictional and must appear in the records of the proceedings in the Senate, by express declaration or avowal. This last proposition is probably the most important one upon the consideration of these demurrers, for if it is well taken it is necessarily fatal to these indictments, there being no express avowal or declaration by the Senate in these resolutions of a purpose to make any specific use of the information when obtained. Under parliamentary law and usage, a committee is required and expected to report its proceedings to the body from which it receives its appointment, whether the resolution of appointment requires a report or not. The only object of the appointment is to obtain a report.

Judge Cole says that the investigation ordered by the resolutions was intended to ascertain—first, whether bribes had been offered to certain Senators to induce them to vote against the pending Tariff bill; second, whether the said amendments in relation to a tariff on sugar had been reported to the Senate in consideration of money paid for campaign purposes of the Democratic party; third, whether any contributions had been made by the Sugar Trust or any person connected therewith to any political party for campaign and election purposes, or to secure or defeat legislation; fourth, whether any Senator had been speculating in what are known as Sugar stocks during the consideration of the Tariff bill then before the Senate; fifth, whether any Senator had been corruptly or improperly influenced in the consideration of said bill; and, sixth, whether any attempt had been made to corruptly or improperly influence legislation.

In reference to these points he says:

That the facts sought in the fourth and fifth subdivisions on the subject matter of the investigation would be pertinent, material, and important information for the Senate in the aid of both its judicial and legislative functions, seems clear. The first, second, third, and sixth subdivisions are simply ancillary to the others—in the nature of circumstantial evidence from which the main facts recited in the fourth and fifth might or might not be inferred according to the nature of the facts and circumstances. Whether the reporting of the proposed amendments to the sugar schedule were influenced by the facts recited in the fourth and fifth subdivisions would be important information for the Senate to aid it in the exercise of its legislative functions on the question of the adoption or rejection of the amendments. It would also be important and material information to aid the Senate in the exercise of its judicial functions in deciding whether any Senator had been guilty of conduct justifying his censure or expulsion, of which the Senate is the sole judge.

As a legal use of the information sought was possible, the court is bound to assume, in the absence of anything in the resolutions to

NOT AN OFFER OF MEDIATION

THE SUGGESTIONS OF THIS GOVERNMENT TO CHINA AND JAPAN.

An Attack on the Secretary of State in a Washington Newspaper—Charges that He Is Friendly to China and Has Laid a Trap for Japan—No Foundation for the Accusations in Fact—A Denial of the Capture of Port Arthur.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—There is some danger that the reading public will reach the mistaken conclusion, from reading some of the recent publications concerning the interest of the United States in the conflict between China and Japan, that this Government has made an offer of mediation between the two nations now at war. While the tentative efforts of the United States may result, if the suggestions conveyed by this Government met with approval by China and Japan, in the request that the United States act as mediator or arbitrator, it is safe to assume that neither China nor Japan has received any communication that can be construed into a flat offer of mediation. In diplomatic intercourse the step taken would scarcely be so direct as that.

The dispatches to Ministers Denby and Dun will, it is likely to appear later, show that what the United States has done has been to ask a question as to whether it would be agreeable to China and Japan to regard the good offices of the United States in the direction of a peace between the two nations as acceptable in the present emergency.

While the State Department is endeavoring to bring about a satisfactory understanding between the two nations, with each of which the United States holds the most friendly relations, there are some petty influences at work in Washington and elsewhere to embarrass the Administration, and particularly the State Department, by misrepresenting its motives and its purposes. A Washington paper to-day contains a long and somewhat minute article, the purport of which is to impute discreditable motives to Secretary Gresham by almost directly charging that he has from the beginning of the controversy between China and Japan been more friendly to China than to Japan; that he is inspired by the hope of establishing very large and profitable commercial relations with China, and in order to do so has allowed his sympathy with China to control him in proposing the note to the two nations, inquiring if China and Japan are disposed to accept mediation. By implication it is asserted that Secretary Gresham has been "on terms of special intimacy" with China, and that the intimacy has been so great that it has attracted the attention of the representatives of other powers.

In order to give force to this attack, which is so mischievous in its tendency as to suggest that it might have been written by a disgraced and embittered employe of the Government, an old story is revamped about an alleged offensive note to the Japanese Government, said to have been written some months ago by the Secretary of State, and afterward apologized for as having been an "inadvertence." The note and apology are all fabrications.

The whole tenor of this attack is, that the Secretary of State has been guilty of indirection in his treatment of Japan; that he has really been preparing a trap for the "unwary" Japanese, and that if they meet with approval the note of inquiry as to the willingness of Japan to settle the dispute with China by arbitration, they will simply have displayed a lack of knowledge of diplomacy in submitting to be ensnared. The conclusion which the writer of the attack reaches is that the Japanese will refuse to consider favorably any extension by the United States of its good offices, and that this resolution will be strengthened by the fact that China has already signified its approval of the communication made by the United States.

The State Department characterizes as false the statements of fact and the argument contained in this attack. The State Department has from the first in this controversy been absolutely candid in its communications with both China and Japan, and the relations existing between the Ministers from those countries and the State Department are cordial and without suspicion on either side.

So far as the Japanese Minister is concerned, it may be asserted that Mr. Kurino will absolutely deny that he has had any reason to doubt the good faith of the State Department in its negotiations with Japan. To any one who is at all acquainted with diplomatic methods of business, it is scarcely necessary to say that, if the Minister of China or the Minister of Japan had reason to believe that the statements contained in this attack were true, they would be compelled instantly to remonstrate with the State Department, and to say that if the statements made were correct, it would be difficult to continue longer the pretense of friendly relations with the United States.

The flagship Baltimore, with Admiral Carpenter in command, returned to Che-Foo Sunday night, after four days' absence from that harbor, during which time she visited Port Arthur. Admiral Carpenter makes no mention of the taking of Port Arthur by the Japanese, his cablegram merely announcing his return to Che-Foo.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 13.—The Shanghai Mercury says that Port Arthur has not yet been taken by the Japanese.

BERLIN, Nov. 13.—The Cologne Gazette says that Germany, while determined to preserve neutrality in the hostilities between China and Japan, would see peace restored as the result of the mediation of the United States.

STORM AND FLOODS IN EUROPE.

Fifteen Persons Reported Killed in Brussels and Much Damage Done.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The floods in various parts of England are still raging. In Buckingham the houses in the lower portion of the town are flooded and the roads are blocked. The Avon has overflowed its banks at Bath, and thousands of persons are, consequently, imprisoned in the upper stories of factories and dwellings.

The gale along the English Channel last night was the most violent experienced this year. The Channel steamers report having had fearful passages. The Victoria was unable to make Dover and returned to Calais. The steamer La Flandre was badly damaged and many of her sailors were disabled. The barkentine Elizabeth Jane, loaded with grain, was found derelict and towed to Dover. Nothing has been heard of her crew. The war ships anchored at St. Malo, France, were in serious danger, and put out to sea flying distress signals. Cherbourg and other ports are crowded with damaged craft.

The steamer Preussen was torn from her moorings at Hamburg and damaged many other vessels with which she collided, although she sustained no damage herself.

The storm was very violent in Paris. Much damage was done to chimneys, roofs, and windows. Three persons were killed by falling chimneys and several more were injured. The velocity of the wind, as recorded on the Eiffel Tower, was 82 miles an hour. Deaths and injuries due to the storm are reported from Nantes, Rouen, and other towns in France. Telegraph and telephone lines were blown down in France, Belgium, and Germany.

The loss of property and live stock by the floods in Devon, Cornwall, Dorset, Somerset, and elsewhere in England is enormous.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 13.—A terrific wind, rain, and hail storm prevailed in this city and vicinity to-day, doing immense damage to property and involving considerable loss of life. So far, fifteen deaths are reported. During the storm the roof of a factory at Ath was carried away, killing four persons.

BERLIN, Nov. 13.—The hurricane which has prevailed along the coast of the North Sea has done a great deal of damage and considerable loss of life is reported. The telegraph wires throughout Germany have suffered greatly from the storm, and in many sections they are wholly prostrated.

SUMMONED TO BERLIN.

The Emperor to Have a Conference with Count von Hatzfeldt.

BERLIN, Nov. 13.—The Emperor has summoned Count von Hatzfeldt, German Ambassador at London, to an audience at Potsdam. Count von Hatzfeldt is at present enjoying a holiday at Wiesbaden. The object of the Emperor is to consult with the Ambassador in regard to the Ministerial crisis, and it is possible that the Count may succeed Baron Marschall von Bieberstein as Minister of Foreign Affairs, the latter in turn succeeding Dr. von Boetticher as Imperial Minister of the Interior.

The Vossische Zeitung says: "If it be true that Chancellor Hohenlohe seeks Prince Bismarck's advice, it would be better to recall Bismarck in order to clear the situation. Probably Bismarck, in the present circumstances, does not desire to become a responsible Minister, preferring to criticise from afar."

MADAGASCAR MUST BE SUBDUED.

A Bill Granting Funds to Defray the Expenses of the Campaign.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—Gen. Mercier, Minister of War, introduced in the Chamber of Deputies to-day a bill granting 65,000,000f. to defray the expenses of the proposed campaign in Madagascar. M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, reviewed the history of France's protectorate over Madagascar. France must now act vigorously, he said, and must send 15,000 troops to the island. The bill was referred to a committee.

Gen. Duchesne, commanding in the Belfort district, has been appointed to command the Madagascar expedition. It is not expected that active operations will begin before next May.

FIRED ON THE BRITISH BOATS.

A Liberian Gunboat Prevents the Landing of Cargo at Settra-Koo.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A dispatch from Sierra Leone, West Coast of Africa, says:

"The master of the British steamer Ambriz recently notified the Liberian officials at Monrovia of his intention to land a cargo at Settra-Kroo. The officials forbade him to do so, on the ground that Settra-Kroo is not a port of entry, and it would be a breach of the revenue laws to land a cargo there. The master defied the officials, whereupon a Liberian gunboat fired at the boats landing the steamer's cargo, killing twenty-five persons."

Condensed Cablegrams.

Christiania, Nov. 13.—The elections for seats in the Storthing resulted in the choice of 53 members of the Right and 59 members of the Left, with two seats yet to be filled. These were formerly occupied by members of the Right. In the former Chamber there were 50 members of the Right and 64 members of the Left.

London, Nov. 13.—The Court of Chancery has granted Sir Augustus Harris, the theatrical manager, an interim injunction preventing Col. Mapleson from circulating a prospectus connecting Harris with the Imperial Opera Company, which is about to be floated as a stock enterprise.

Rome, Nov. 13.—The Pope will soon publish the apostolic constitution, recording the decisions of the recent conference on the reunion of the Western and Eastern Churches.

Dresden, Nov. 13.—An explosion of firedamp occurred in the Pluto colliery at Wiesa, Saxony, yesterday noon, killing twenty miners and injuring a great many more.

Paris, Nov. 13.—It is officially denied that Port-en-Bessin, on the English Channel, is to be fortified.

TYPHOID FEVER DUE TO OYSTERS.

Wesleyan University Faculty's Explanation of the Recent Epidemic.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 13.—The following official statement was made by the committee of the Faculty of Wesleyan University appointed to investigate the recent cases of typhoid fever there:

The typhoid epidemic at Wesleyan University proves to be much less severe than current report implies. Only 25 of the 300 students have been at all affected, and the number of serious cases has been small. Contrary to current report, the trouble is not due at all to defective sanitary arrangements. These latter are most excellent, and the care exercised by the authorities of the institution in this respect is and has been most thorough.

The water of the college well, which was referred to as the source of the disease, has been subjected to a chemical and bacteriological investigation by the most approved methods and is demonstrated to be entirely free from typhoid germs.

The source of the difficulty has been found in oysters which were eaten by a number of the students at the late initiation banquets of three secret societies, to whose members the cases have been confined.

This is said to be the first case on record in which oysters have been suspected of causing typhoid fever, and it will be of great interest to the medical fraternity. Two of the students affected have died and two are still dangerously ill, but there have been no new cases for some time.

AGAINST THE CASUALTY AND SURETY.

Attorney General Hancock Decides Its Certificate Is Improperly Drawn.

ALBANY, Nov. 13.—Some time ago the certificate of incorporation of the New-York Casualty and Surety Company was filed with the State Superintendent of Insurance and by him referred to Attorney General Hancock for an opinion as to whether it was properly drawn.

The company, among other classes of insurance it intended to carry on, desired "to insure against loss arising from accidental breakage of or other damage by accident to pipes, sprinklers, machinery or other apparatus." Subdivision 8 of Section 70 of the insurance law provides that a corporation may be formed to insure "against any other casualty specified in the charter, which may lawfully be the subject of insurance."

The Attorney General, in an opinion rendered to-day, holds that the certificate is improperly drawn, the subdivision of the law not contemplating such insurance as that indicated, and adds that "the insurance business is developing quite speedily enough to meet the demands of the times, and if it is necessary to legalize new and fanciful kinds of insurance, that is within the province of the Legislature, and not the Superintendent of Insurance or the Attorney General."

NO SOLUTION TO THE MUELLER MURDER.

The Police Think the Watchman Was Killed by an Old Enemy.

The murder of Charles Mueller is still as much of a mystery as ever, and detectives are still looking for clues to the person who killed the old German watchman in the Empire Stone Works, at the foot of East One Hundred and Seventh Street, last Saturday.

The police came to the conclusion yesterday, however, that they now have some foundation to work upon. They are satisfied that Mueller was murdered between the hours of 8:30 and 10 o'clock Saturday night, and that the murderer was not a member of the gang of loafers that infests the neighborhood. Their theory is that the old man invited some man into the shanty to converse with him, and that a quarrel followed, which led to the murder. Police Captain Westervelt thinks that the murder was done by some old enemy.

A man in a blue "jumper" who was seen in Mueller's company on the night in question is being searched for by the police.

OPENING OF THE FLOWER SHOW.

Remarkable Display Made at the Industrial Exposition.

Orchids were displayed in rare profusion last night at the Industrial Exposition at the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street. There was a large assortment of rare specimens arranged artistically in the rotunda of the building. Chrysanthemums, roses, asters, and other beautiful flowers were also on exhibition.

There was a large crowd present at the opening of the Flower Show, which began last night, although the Industrial Exposition has been in progress a week, and will last three weeks longer.

The Hungarian and the Fifth Regiment Bands played alternately, and there was a stage performance, the most attractive feature of which was a troupe of eight Japanese. These may be seen every night. The exhibition of food products is well worth close study. There are, besides various industrial exhibits, the first train which ever ran over the New-York Central Railroad, a typesetting machine, and other interesting mechanical devices.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock midnight Monday to 12 o'clock midnight Tuesday.)

4:20 A. M.—173 and 175 Washington Street; New-York Steam-Heating Company; damage, $1,500.
7:30 A. M.—222 East Thirty-sixth Street; Peter Oakin; dwelling; damage, $50.
9:30 A. M.—530 West Forty-ninth Street; Ivins Schopp; dwelling; no damage.
1:10 P. M.—450 Greenwich Street; M. Bullowa & Son; flour; damage, $1,000.
3:45 P. M.—220 Cherry Street; stable; damage, $5.

Royal Blue Line

for Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. Beginning Nov. 18, trains will leave New-York station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty Street, for Philadelphia, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:30, 9:45 P. M., 12:15 midnight. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 midnight.

For Baltimore and Washington, 9:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 midnight. Sundays, 9:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 midnight.—Adv.

FIFTY MILLIONS OF BONDS

Continued from Page 1.

Treasury until all the gold should be exhausted. It would be out of the question to deprive the notes of their full gold value, even if it was possible, for it has been the effort of all sound financiers to keep all the money issues of the Government of equal value. There may be some new suggestion from the new Congress for State banking as a remedy for the embarrassment indicated, but that question is also one presenting many difficulties peculiarly its own.

The determination of the President to have a new issue of bonds is gratifying to every officer of the Government, who has been watching with concern the reduction of the gold reserves, and it is criticised only by those who have a prejudice against the use by the Government of its well-established credit to keep it supplied with funds that it cannot now get by the ordinary sources of income.

EAGER TO SUBSCRIBE FOR BONDS.

Bankers Hope that American Investors May Take the Entire Issue.

Business had ended for the day in the financial district when the official call for bonds came out. It was known by midday, however, that the call would be made in time to bear yesterday's date, and plans for acting upon it proceeded accordingly. The day's discussion disposed of any lingering doubt regarding the sources of gold supply.

Officers of the city banks were quoted freely as willing to give gold for bonds for purchases for themselves or for customers. With $75,000,000 in gold in their vaults, the question could be easily answered, if necessary to answer it that way. Advance announcement of the loan in The New-York Times had prepared bankers elsewhere to consider the matter, and news was plentiful that other large cities wished to subscribe. Various banking houses with foreign connections were also known to be eager to buy the bonds. Several of the trust companies in this city have stood ready to invest gold in the new issue.

It thus became no longer a question in the financial district where the gold was to be had, for tribute could be laid on vaults in every money centre, here and abroad. Conjecture turned upon the extent of oversubscriptions.

Banking men expressed the hope that American investors might secure the bonds. While foreign holders might stow them away, their sale abroad, bankers said, would constitute a call loan, on which at any time foreigners might take away the gold they had advanced. Trade conditions or settlement of balances would make this a matter of constant uncertainty. On the other hand, American investors would part with anything else before letting go Government security. On general principles, moreover, it was asserted to be always better for people to own the debt of their own Government rather than let foreigners share in it. This character of talk indicated that the banks would be generous with gold to deserving customers, and that a spirit of loyalty regarding the loan was already uppermost.

Secretary Carlisle's omission to fix an upset price for the bonds, beyond the general provision that it was proposed to sell them on a 3 per cent. basis, had been anticipated, and was well received. Bankers expect to get them at a price that will make them yield 3 per cent., but the chance for open bidding without a definite bottom limit is believed to promise well for the Government. It seems certain that no bids will be made below the 3 per cent. basis, and that in their eagerness to acquire the bonds bidders will add fractions to the price that would now be figured as an upset.

NO BELIEF IN ELECTROCUTION.

Dr. Gibbons's Request to Experiment on Murderer Charles F. Wilson.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Dr. P. J. Gibbons of this city to-day sent the following letter to Gov. Flower:

Sir: Being anxious to get a treatment for persons that have accidentally come in contact with electric wires, and as I am convinced that electrocution, as practiced and used at the State prison at Auburn and other prisons in this State, does not produce death, and that the death of those convicted of capital offenses and electrocuted is produced from causes other than electricity, I hereby make application for leave to attempt to resuscitate one Charles F. Wilson, now sentenced to death by electrocution in Auburn State Prison, said attempt to be made as soon as he shall have been pronounced dead by the attending physicians.

I also respectfully request that said attempt and experiment be made in the presence of a committee of physiologists and electricians, to be selected by six of the leading medical colleges in the United States, and that Prof. Austin Flint, M. D., physiologist, of New-York City, be named as one of said committee. Respectfully,

PETER J. GIBBONS, M. D.

Syracuse, Nov. 12, 1894.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 13.—The letter of Dr. Gibbons of Syracuse to Gov. Flower, requesting his permission to attempt to revive Murderer Wilson, who is awaiting death in Auburn Prison, after his electrocution, will be offered to Superintendent of State Prisons Lathrop for action when received.

It is the general opinion here that no State officer has power, under the law, to grant Dr. Gibbons's request.

MAY GO ON THE BENCH AGAIN.

Talk of Allowing Judge Barnard to Hold Court in Dutchess County.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 13.—It is possible that under the provision of the judiciary article of the new Constitution ex-Judge Barnard may resume his place on the Supreme Court bench in this judicial district, from which he was retired Dec. 31, 1893, being debarred from further service under the old Constitution, by reason of having reached the age limit of seventy years.

Judge Barnard recently said he would be glad to earn his salary, which will continue to be paid to him anyway until the end of his term, a period of five years. Although now seventy-one years of age, Judge Barnard is more active and vigorous than many men of fifty-five.

Upon his accession to the office of Governor, Mr. Morton may make an order designating Justice Barnard to hold special terms and circuits in Dutchess County, which would be a great convenience to lawyers here, and at the same time would relieve the counties of the district where the calendars are much congested. A petition is being circulated as a foundation for the Governor's action.

Nathan Hale's Saddlebags Found.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 13.—The saddlebags owned by Nathan Hale, the martyr spy of the Revolution, have been found in the possession of a New-Britain man, who inherited them through ex-Gov. Rackliffe of Massachusetts.

Two Consul Generals.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The President to-day appointed John Karel of Illinois to be Consul General at St. Peterburg, and Carl Jonas of Wisconsin to the Consul General at Prague, Bohemia.

The Fire Island Flash Light.

FIRE ISLAND, N. Y., Nov. 13.—The new flash light at Fire Island will be ready for use by Jan. 1. The dynamos are in position, and the operating plant is being rapidly put in place.

An Aspiring Brooklyn Man.

ALBANY, Nov. 13.—F. T. Hempstead of Brooklyn is a candidate for Sergeant at Arms of the State Assembly. He was in town to-day, and states that the Republican Assemblyman from his district supports his candidacy.

Electrician Overbury Dead.

Julian C. Overbury, the electrician, of 23 Bennett Street, East Orange, N. J., died at the Hudson Street Hospital yesterday. He was crushed in an elevator in the Edison Electric Building, 59 Duane Street, Monday.

Powers Sentenced for Life.

James, alias "Bull," Powers, who killed John Delmore last March, was yesterday sentenced to State prison for life by Judge Ingraham, in the Court of Over and Terminer.

New-York and Lakewood Trains.

Beginning Nov. 19, trains will leave depot Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty Street, for Lakewood, at 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, (3:40 Lakewood special,) and 4:40 P. M. The Lakewood Special will leave on Saturday next at 3:40 P. M.—Adv.

TAMSEN'S FRIENDS CELEBRATE.

They Marched with Torches and Held a Commers at Turn Hall.

The election to the Shrievalty of Edward J. H. Tamsen was celebrated last night by the Campaign Committee of the German-American Reform Union, and the Seventeenth Ward was in a condition of happy excitement and good-natured tumult over a large torchlight procession, while at Turn Hall, in East Fourth Street, there was a commers, speechmaking, and jubilation.

According to programme, the procession of more than 3,000 persons, carrying banners, torches, and transparencies, started, to the music of many bands, from Turn Hall at 8 o'clock, headed by a skinned tiger. It went up Second Avenue, and halted in front of Mr. Tamsen's house, in East Eighteenth Street, and there was wild cheering for the successful candidate when he appeared.

With him were, as invited guests, Theodore Sutro, A. von Briesen, Dr. J. H. Senner, Commissioner of Emigration; Dr. H. A. C. Anderson, who so gracefully waived claim to a nomination for Coroner in favor of Dr. O'Meagher; R. Troest, Col. Joseph Keller, who supplied the skinned tiger; Edward Grosse, Collector of Internal Revenue, who made Col. Keller his deputy, and James Speyer.

When Mr. Tamsen and the guests had entered carriages, Marshals Lamback and Raabe gave the signal to march, and Capt. Carl Krumm, the Lexow committee witness, commanded the guard of honor.

The route back to Turn Hall was Avenue A to Second Street, and Second Avenue to Fourth Street. Mr. Tamsen reviewed the turn-out at Fourth Street and Second Avenue.

The celebration at Turn Hall was distinctively German, and a very merry time was had. The commers was student fashion, with salamanders; there were tableaux, and songs, composed and set to music for the occasion, were sung admirably.

Called upon to speak, the Sheriff-elect spoke of the general result of the election, and urged the German voters to stand together, as party ties will disappear with the new method of municipal elections, and, with Germans united, Tammany Hall can never again obtain ascendency, and city politics can be kept clean.

Referring to a circular sent out by Tammany Hall on the eve of election day, Mr. Tamsen said that he was very sorry that his opponent had resorted to such an expedient, and doubly sorry because he was a German.

Herman Ridder was one of the invited guests, but he preferred "to march with the boys," and he was heartily cheered wherever he was recognized along the line of march. Oswald Ottendorfer was also an invited guest, but he was unable to come. He was remembered both in speech and in the song, "The German-American Reform Union's Tiger Hunt," by Carl Lewenstein, sung to the music of "The Watch on the Rhine."

TWO VIEWS OF INDIAN MISSION WORK.

Bishop Thoburn Praises and a Bombay Priest Denounces It.

"Have Christian missions to India failed?" was the subject for discussion at the first meeting for the Winter season of the Nineteenth Century Club, which was held at Sherry's last evening.

There was a large gathering of members and guests, among whom were Oscar Straus, ex-Minister to Turkey; Gen. Horace Porter, E. L. Godkin, W. Travers Jerome, the Rev. Percy S. Grant, the Rev. Dr. Warren, the Rev. Dr. Maynard, Dr. Coen, Dr. Emil Hoeber, Mr. and Mrs. Brander Matthews, Mrs. John Sherwood, Mr. and Mrs. John Dufars and Miss Dufars, Mrs. Henry Draper, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Oakley, Mrs. Abbe, Mrs. Ethan Allen, Simon Sterne, Mrs. Esther Herriman, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. P. M. Bryson, and Prof. Adolph Callisen.

Walter H. Page, President of the club, introduced the Rev. J. M. Thoburn, Missionary Bishop to India and Malaysia of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who argued in behalf of the work done by the missionaries in India.

Missionary work in India was started 102 years ago by a shoemaker named William Carey, he said, and now there were between 600,000 and 700,000 Christians among the natives.

The missionaries are doing a great work among the poor and unfortunate, he said. They had introduced the education of women and had encouraged native women to become physicians.

Virchand A. Ghandi, a barrister of Bombay, and representative of the Jain religion at the Parliament of Religions in Chicago, replied to Bishop Thoburn. He was dressed in native costume. He combatted the argument of the Missionary Bishop, and asserted that the advent of the missionaries had done more harm than good, and that their mission was a failure.

They had not raised the morality of the Hindoo natives, but had degenerated and debased it. There was no shadow of hope for Christianity in India, he said.

He said that the Board of Foreign Missions was a much worse and more corrupt organization than Tammany, and he denounced the conduct of the missionaries in scathing terms.

Dr. Paul Carns of Chicago, editor of The Open Court, also took part in the discussion.

At the next meeting of the club, Dec. 16, the subject for discussion will be "How can we best make use of the civic victory we have won?"

VILLAGERS WATCH FOR BURGLARS.

Twenty-four Southold Houses Robbed —Thieves in Westchester County.

SOUTHOLD, L. I., Nov. 13.—About twenty villagers, headed by Charles Dickerson, are patrolling the streets to-night and watching for the burglars who have been working so successfully here for several weeks.

Twenty-four farmhouses on the North Road, between Oregon and this village, have been robbed within a week. This road lies close to the shore of the Sound, and the opinion is general that the robberies have been committed by a gang of pirates.

The house of Albertson Case was visited last night by three men. One of them was discovered crouching on the piazza. Mr. Case fired at him, and as he fled he was joined by his companions. The whole neighborhood was aroused and joined in the pursuit, but the men escaped.

PELHAMVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Burglars last evening entered the house of C. W. M. Meinecke, the New-York importer, in Hutchinson Avenue, and secured, among other articles, Mrs. Meinecke's pocketbook, which contained $25, a check for $500, and some valuable papers. The thieves tore the check into fragments, which they threw on the parlor floor.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Six very deliberate burglars blew open the safe in the Post Office, in the Freer Building, in the village of Highland, on the west bank of the Hudson, opposite this city, at 1 o'clock this morning, and, taking $200 worth of stamps, marched off through the main street of the village, first having stopped to explain to some of the villagers who had been aroused by the noise of the safe-blowing, that "it was only a little explosion." As they strolled away one of the burglars fired a revolver, as if anxious to awaken any of the villagers who might not have heard the explosion.

It is thought the burglars came up on the Poughkeepsie night boat from New-York last night. Capt. Carpenter says six suspicious characters were on board.

GEN. CLAY WEDS PRETTY DORA.

His Children Were Unable to Prevent Their Aged Parent's Marriage.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 13.—Gen. Cassius M. Clay was married to pretty Dora Richardson at 10 o'clock this morning, Squire B. Douglass officiating. Only the farm hands and relatives of the girl were present.

Gen. Clay's children did all they could to prevent their aged father from marrying Miss Richardson, who is only fifteen years old, but he paid no attention to their entreaties.

To Try Sergt. Marriott for Murder.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Sergt. Marriott will be tried for killing Sergt. Schuler. A. W. Decker, for the defense, waived further examination on the resumption of the case this afternoon. Assistant District Attorney Mackey had no further evidence to offer, and Commissioner Fitzgerald held the defendant for the next Federal Grand Jury, which will sit at Auburn on Nov. 20. Commissioner Fitzgerald will issue a commitment to the Sheriff of Cayuga County.

The 3 o'clock Shore Line Express for Providence and Boston will run Sundays as well as week days hereafter.—Adv.

BROOKLYN GROCERS PROTEST

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, WHISKY, AND COFFINS ARE DISCUSSED.

They Say Harsh Things About the Dry Goods Houses Competing for Their Trade—Opprobrium Heaped Upon Pens, Beans, and Soups in Unlabeled Cans—Resolved that Such Practices Be Discouraged—Attention of Women Invited to Sights Some Grocers Have Seen.

The retail grocers of Brooklyn held a mass meeting last night in the assembly hall of the Johnston Building, Flatbush Avenue and Nevins Street, to protest against the business departure of some of the large retail dry goods stores of the City of Churches in introducing groceries as one of their departments.

Vigorous speeches against the big dry goods houses were made. These stores were denounced for selling whisky to women. They were accused of debauching the family and cloaking the liquor traffic under the name of a grocery department. Among those who spoke were F. M. Barrett, the editor of The American Grocer; J. W. Callahan, President of the National Grocers' Association; Lawrence J. Callanan, a New-York wholesale grocer; J. J. Chambers, editor of The Grocers' Gazette; Henry Rohrs, President of the Central Association of Grocers of the State of New-York; William Gray, H. F. Clapp, and others.

There were several hundred retail grocers at the meeting, and strong feeling was shown against the large dry goods department stores.

The retail grocers of Brooklyn do not close their stores, as a rule, until 8 o'clock, and this fact kept the grocers from getting their indignation meeting started on time. But what was lost in point of time was made up in the shape of enthusiasm and indignation.

Among those on the platform, besides President Hennenlotter, were First Vice President H. H. Intemann, H. J. Krusa, L. Sandhusen, Charles A. Mettler, F. K. Potters, Richard Flege, Alexander Pettit, G. Waldo Smith of New-York, Charles F. Bussing, and Artemas Ward of Philadelphia.

Joseph Hennenlotter, President of the Brooklyn United Retail Grocers' Association, was the Chairman of the mass meeting. Elwood Hanson was the Secretary.

"Gentlemen," said President Hennenlotter, "we are called together to protest against the encroachment on our business by the retail dry goods stores that has lately developed against us in a demoralizing manner. We do not object to competition when honestly conducted, but we do object when these retail dry goods stores advertise groceries at cut prices, so as to attract customers and sell them other goods at an enormous profit.

"We retail grocers sell honest goods at an honest price. Our goods are all rightfully labeled. I personally know that some of the canned goods in these dry goods stores are merely labeled 'tomatoes,' 'corn,' &c., with no name of the maker. In some cases the cans have been relabeled. These people in cutting prices have demoralized our business. It is a duty we owe to protest against these unfair business methods. We do not fear honest competition.

"If it is to be a fight, in the name of heaven let it be a fight. It is not a fight of our seeking, but is thrust upon us, and we have right on our side.

"These big dry goods stores have already driven hatters, crockery sellers, and other small dealers out of business, but this is the first time they have run up against an organized body of men like the retail grocers. Why, some of these retail dry goods department stores have even sold coffins.

"I myself will see to it that my wife does not patronize these dry goods stores that sell groceries. In this way, we can strike back. It is time for our wives to spend our money with dry goods stores that do a legitimate business."

President Hennenlotter was loudly applauded.

G. Waldo Smith, President of the New-York Wholesale Grocers' Association, was the first speaker.

"It gives me," he said, "great satisfaction to bring to you the greeting of the wholesale grocery trade. I never before saw a more representative business gathering. The interests of the retail and wholesale grocer are identical. Our business is absolutely dependent on yours.

"The introduction of prepared goods has brought into the market uniform goods at a uniform price. Fifty-five per cent. of the goods we handle are prepared articles, and their price is cut once it is impossible to get the price up again. Out of 45 per cent. of the goods the grocers handle they can make no profit. It is the prepared goods the dry goods stores have introduced. They have cut the prices, and the retail grocers cannot keep their prices higher than that.

"The dry goods stores will leave to the retail grocers only the unprofitable trade. No one could object if the dry goods stores sold groceries at the regular and fair prices. But you object, and rightly, because they are cutting the prices below what you can afford to sell at.

"It seems to me the best solution of all this question is what is known as the limited-price arrangement. The wholesale grocers cannot live under any other system. We must have the limited-price and rebate system. For instance, instead of buying goods you cannot sell at a profit, buy on a system which will give you a certain per cent. of profit. We will be satisfied with 1 per cent. net profit on all the goods we sell. Let the wholesale grocers agree to sell to the retailers at a fixed profit of, say, 3 per cent., and let the retail grocers make the wholesalers agree not to sell to any one who will not in his turn agree to sell at the fixed rate of profit. All you've got to do is to be earnest and stick together. Eventually you will succeed."

Henry Rohr, the President of the Central Association, was the next speaker.

"This broad, free country of ours," said Mr. Rohr, "gives us the liberty of free competition. Healthy competition is a good thing.

"I do not agree with the plan proposed by Mr. Smith. If we follow his plan, competition will be done away with. What we need is competition, both in price and quality. We might as well put a slot machine in our stores. The limited price and rebate system is to the detriment of the retail grocers. It is owing to this system that these very department stores have gone into the grocery trade. They have been able to get inside rebates, and have been put in an advantageous position. They have been permitted to sell at retail at wholesale prices.

"We believe in competition, but the dry goods groceries are not in fair competition. They are not really in competition. They practice a deception on the public. They have thrown away principle.

"Where does the deception come in? They are like the cheap-John stores that sell short-weight packages; they sell improperly labeled and adulterated goods. They try to make the people believe they are in the grocery business, when, in fact, they are not. They do a great deal of advertising to draw trade, and they put out 'leaders' to cut rates. They are using groceries as a 'leader.'

"They began on stove polish, selling it at 1 cent a bar when it cost them 2 cents a bar. That was a deception. They would sell only a limited quantity to a customer, and make it up on something else. They do the same thing with flour and other goods. One day it's ribbons, the next day it's canned peas, and so the deception goes on.

"If I was a manufacturer, or a wholesale grocer, I would not sell my goods to a store that would sell them for half price, and thereby impose on the public. Self-preservation is the first law of nature. We must stick together and fight this out. A man who sells goods below cost is either a philanthropist or a fraud. He must make it up, if he is a fraud, on something else."

J. W. Callahan, President of the National Grocers' Association, followed Mr. Rohr.

"I admire the pluck and fairness of the Brooklyn retail grocers," he said. "I, too, do not agree with the plan proposed by Mr. Smith. It is not in the interest of the retail grocers.

"We cannot deny the right of people to run department stores. That is a privilege of every man in this country. We are not here begging for life. We simply want fair play. We want manufacturers and wholesale grocers to come out and say where they stand. They must say if they are in favor of these dry-goods stores that are seeking to slaughter us and aggrandize themselves.

"These great department stores are after far more than the grocery trade. They are catering for the liquor trade of the people. They are seeking to reach the women, who will not go into saloons.

"A great firm on Fourteenth Street, New-York, sells whisky neatly done up in a package that looks like corsets. Streams of women are always going up to the counter of this firm and buying this neatly-done-up whisky. This is the trade the dry-goods grocers are after. They have their eye on the women who have a secret craving for liquor and are ashamed to buy it in the ordinary way.

"The public is fooled and cheated by these department stores. Two of them in New-York have applied for liquor licenses. At least one firm in Brooklyn, as I understand, has made a similar application.

"We must make the manufacturers, wholesalers, and jobbers choose between us and these people."

Lawrence J. Collanan of New-York also spoke against the limited price and rebate plan.

"I deny," he said, "that any such number of retail grocers sell adulterated goods as has been charged in some of the newspapers.

"There is no question of the fact that the department stores are here, and here to stay. I don't believe you can drive them out. The question is, How can you compete with them? There was a great howl raised when the tea stores were started. But we're all here yet. We'll survive the department stores. The remedy lies with the retail grocers themselves.

"Last week a large department store in New-York advertised canned goods at what seemed to be a low price. But I have investigated, and if there is a man here who can't sell at the same price he doesn't understand his business. Those goods were all second-class. I opened a can of those peas to-day. They were very low-grade goods. I bought some corn and apricots, and they, too, were cheap stuff.

"The Maine corn they advertise can be sold at the same price by any retail grocer. If the department stores would only explain to their customers the character of their goods, we would not object.

"These stores are intended for, and are chiefly patronized by, bargain hunters. I bought some of their so-called cheap coffee. It was indeed cheap—in quality as well as price. I'm not afraid of the department stores.

"If the retail grocers will study the interests of their customers, keep only good goods, and make their stores bright, clean, and cheerful, they need not fear the department stores. Study your customers. Find out what they want. You won't lose any of your decent trade. It is only the bargain hunters who will go down town.

"Every time these stores offer flour below cost by the barrel, go there and buy the flour, but don't buy anything else. That'll hurt them more than anything else. That kind of organized effort will drive them out of the business. I don't think we are all going to the bow-wows.

"Simply study your business and the interests of your customers. Keep your stores in good shape. Keep good goods. Never deceive your customers, and don't seek for inordinate profits. The one thing you can complain of is unjust advertising of the department stores.

"When these department stores advertise cheap shirts, remind the laboring people that cheap shirts make cheap, pauper labor."

One or two grocers hissed Mr. Callanan.

William Gray, the Second Vice President of the Brooklyn United Retail Grocers' Association, said there was no danger of being swallowed by the dry goods grocers.

"We are not the only ones hurt," he said. "Where are the furniture and millinery and crockery and shoe stores that used to dot our streets? The grocery trade is here to stay. They can't do without us. The Bible says: 'The poor ye shall always have with you.' A year ago, when poverty stalked our streets, we were not so poor but that we could give 100 barrels of flour to the starving.

"We are not afraid of honest competition. We want things called by their right names. We don't want the dry goods grocery stores to lie about their goods.

"These department stores tell a deliberate falsehood when they advertise to sell grocery goods at 25 per cent. below the market price.

"We ask the co-operation of every wholesale grocer. If you'd rather sell to the dry goods stores, don't send any salesmen to us. We don't want to bulldoze you, but we want your assistance. It is only our good nature that keeps us from sending our legal representative to the dry goods stores to prosecute them for falsely labeling their goods.

"These big dry goods stores have injured real estate by putting an end to

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—8 P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday:

MAINE, rain or snow, south winds. NEW-HAMPSHIRE and VERMONT, rain or snow, warmer in northern portions, southwest winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, showers, winds shifting to west.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, showers, cooler in extreme southern portion, west winds. NEW-JERSEY, showers, cooler, west winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND, and DELAWARE, showers, followed by fair, winds shifting to west. VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and SOUTH CAROLINA, showers, followed by fair, southwest winds. GEORGIA, fair, preceded by showers in the early morning, west winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, warmer in northern portion, south winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, preceded by showers in the early morning; northwest winds. ALABAMA, fair, preceded by showers in the early morning, cooler, west to northwest winds. MISSISSIPPI, fair, cooler, northwest winds. LOUISIANA, fair, cooler, north winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, cooler in southeast portion, north winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, variable winds. ARKANSAS, fair, cooler, north winds. TENNESSEE, fair, cooler in western portion, north winds. KENTUCKY, fair, cooler in western portion, northwest winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, northwest winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, fair, except snow flurries near the lakes, west winds. INDIANA, fair, west winds. ILLINOIS, fair, northwest winds, becoming variable. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, preceded by snow flurries in the early morning, west winds, becoming variable. WISCONSIN and MINNESOTA, fair, warmer, variable winds. IOWA, fair, northwest winds, becoming variable. MISSOURI, fair, variable winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, preceded by snow flurries in the early morning, west winds, becoming variable. NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, and NEBRASKA, fair, warmer, south winds. KANSAS, fair, warmer, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, warmer in eastern portion, west winds. COLORADO, fair, variable winds.

A storm has moved slowly eastward over the northern lake region diminishing in energy. A storm has appeared north of Montana. The barometer has risen rapidly over the western lake region and the Upper Michigan Valley, and an area of high barometer occupies the Northern Rocky Mountain districts. The barometer is also high over Nova Scotia and the Florida peninsula. The temperature has risen east of the Mississippi and in the extreme Northwest, and has fallen between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains. Rain or snow has fallen in the lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, and in New-England, and rain is reported in the East Gulf States and Georgia; elsewhere the weather has been generally fair. Rain is indicated for the Atlantic coast States and snow flurries in the eastern lake region; elsewhere the weather will be fair. The temperature will rise in the Mississippi Valley, and thence to the Rocky Mountains; elsewhere it will remain nearly stationary.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a lady a position for a very satisfactory chambermaid and to assist with laundry work; Winter arrangements will not permit of her being returned. Apply, between 11 and 3, to-day, at present employer's, 155 West 58th St.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—By two girls; chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and seamstress, or take care of one or two grown children; best of references. 404 West 56th St., care of Mrs. Carroll.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; will assist with other work if required; willing and obliging; seven years' experience. K. H., care Mrs. Dunleavy, 410 West 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes a situation for her chambermaid and seamstress or lady's maid and seamstress, whom she can highly recommend. Apply Park Av. Hotel, Room 339, between 10 and 12 A. M.

CHAMBERMAID or CARE OF CHILDREN.—Will assist with up-stairs work; a respectable young woman; age, 21; highest personal references from last and former employers. M. Coughlan, 216 East 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS. — A lady wishes situation for a Welsh Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small family. Call, Wednesday and Thursday, at 141 East 18th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady wishes to recommend a chambermaid and seamstress; willing to assist in waiting. Apply to present employer's, 37 West 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; best city references. 462 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent young woman as chambermaid and to assist with waiting; best city reference. 204 East 47th St., Koerner's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By capable young woman as chambermaid and to assist with washing, ironing, and sewing; personal city references. Advertiser, 443 West 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid and to do plain sewing; city or country; first-class city reference. M. M. J., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young Swedish girl as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; city reference. A., 157 East 27th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By German Protestant; willing to assist with some other work; has best of city reference; private family only. G. R., Box 287 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; thoroughly understands her work; will assist with other work in private family; best city references. E. M., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl to do chamberwork and sewing; understands waiting on lady if required; first-class city reference. Dormer, 460 West 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid and seamstress, or wait on lady; first-class city reference. Call, for two days, 108 West 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent Swedish girl in small private family; good reference. M. A., Box 127 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent Swedish girl as chambermaid and assist in waiting; good reference. A. G., Box 126 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent chambermaid and waitress, or waiting alone, in a private family; good reference. 119 West 60th St., Sullivan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl in a private family. H. Bowes, care Mrs. Rekens, 333 East 43d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. Mrs. Ahearn, 313 East 61st St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By smart girl as chambermaid and waitress, or either; city or country. 482 3d Av.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city references. 235 West 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Private family; best references. 112 East 41st St., ring Healy's bell; no cards answered.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young German girl as chambermaid; would assist with washing; best city reference. L. B., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city reference. 343 West 49th St., Conner's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. B. L., Box 292 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid, or would wait on invalid lady; best references. B., 10 Dover St., for three days.

CHAMBERMAID and PLAIN SEWER.—Protestant; personal city reference; city or country. Sarah, 259 West 55th St., top flat.

CHAMBERMAID.—Or would wait on a lady and do plain sewing; best city reference. S. H., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. A. L., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Can furnish best city references. 224 East 27th St., Noonan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress; city reference. 265 West 47th St., O'Kane's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid; assist with waiting; references. 228 East 43d St., care of Mrs. McHugh.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. 101 East 27th St., Noonan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. Can be seen at 101 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find position for her chambermaid; excellent laundress. 104 West 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as competent chambermaid; best city references. 155 East 21st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent; and do plain sewing, or would wait on a lady; best city reference. M. C., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a reliable person as chambermaid; country or city; best city reference; willing to sew. M. J., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid; will do sewing; best city reference. J. S., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid and waitress; best city references. 223 West 48th St.; ring Devany's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid in a private family; good city reference. A. H., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; three years' reference. 342 East 16th St., care of Mrs. Little.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—In private family; best reference; country preferred. 160 West 28th St., Room 1.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid; assist with waiting. 2 East 54th St.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—Cheerful, companionable widow as lady's companion, amanuensis, &c.; object, pleasant home rather than salary; best references. C. W., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK.—By an excellent Swedish cook; competent in all branches of her duties; makes good sauces, excellent entrées, fine desserts; best references. 31 East 27th St.

COOK.—WAITRESS.—By two competent girls; private family; no objection to country; wages, for cook, $25; waitress, $18 to $20; best reference. A. R., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Protestant as first-class cook; a thorough, good woman; wages, $25 or $30. Seen at 507 West 19th St.

COOK.—By a good French cook in a private family; speaks little English; references. 324 West 15th St., first flat.

COOK.—By excellent family cook; will do the plain washing; best city references. N. F., 683 2d Av.

COOK.—By German girl as good cook and laundress in private family only; no cards. 922 6th Av., first floor.

COOK.—Excellent; by a smart young woman, who will be found to thoroughly understand her business; in private family; excellent references; wages, $25. G. H., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

COOK—BUTLER.—By French married couple in private family living in flat in the city or small house in country; the wife as first-class cook, husband as butler; best references. P. S., Box 95, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as first-class cook in private family, city or country, where kitchenmaid is kept; understands French and German cooking; wages, $35; best city reference. M. A., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meat, game, entrées, jellies, desserts, and cream, including marketing; excellent reference; private family; city or country. 307 East 35th St., top floor.

COOK.—A lady going South wishes situation for her cook, chambermaid, and waitress, whom she can highly recommend; girls can be seen at 21 West 48th St., Tuesday and Wednesday, from 11 till 3.

COOK.—As good cook; thoroughly understands her business; soup, meats, game, fish, desserts; good bread and biscuit maker; good city and country references. 209 East 28th St., third floor.

COOK.—By a capable and responsible woman as cook in private family; competent and careful in household duties; no objection to country; no washing; good reference. 156 West 18th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook in a first-class private family; understands all kinds of dishes; good bread and pastry maker; over three years' city reference from last place. 449 8th Av., between 32d and 33d Sts.; ring twice.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two sisters, together; both girls thoroughly competent; will do the work of a small family; city or country; good references. 131 West 31st St., Room 8.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; best city reference; wages, $25; willing and obliging. S., 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—By American Protestant girl, 26, as cook and to assist with washing in small family; good references. 781 6th Av., between 44th and 45th Sts., second bell.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls; one as cook and laundress; other as chambermaid and to do sewing; first-class city reference. 145 West 60th St., Regan's bell.

COOK.—By reliable woman; do plain washing; good baker; understands her business; city or country; best reference. 216 West 37th St.; ring four times.

COOK.—By a competent woman to cook, wash, and iron; thoroughly efficient and faithful in all her duties; city reference. 706 Columbus Av., first flight.

COOK.—By a young girl as competent cook and to do plain washing in a small private family; best city reference; lady can be seen. 156 West 28th St., Room 1.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as excellent cook and laundress; willing and obliging; best city reference; lady may be seen. 261 West 25th St.

COOK.—By a Scotchwoman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; best of city references. M. T., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent young woman as first-class cook in private family; understands her business thoroughly; two years' satisfactory reference. 104 West 53d St., first bell, first floor.

COOK.—By first-class cook; in a private family; thoroughly competent; best references; three years with last employer. Y., Byrnes's bell, 100 West 53d St.

COOK.—By American Protestant girl, 26, as cook in private family; good references. Cook, 781 6th Av., between 44th and 45th Sts., second bell.

COOK, WASHER, and IRONER.—By a respectable woman; country or city; best city reference; willing and obliging. 151 West 25th St., one flight.

COOK.—By an experienced cook in a private family; three years' best city reference; last employer can be seen; country preferred. K. B. N., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an American woman as competent cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; first-class city references. Cook, 409 West 50th St., Mrs. Clare's bell.

COOK.—By competent woman; city or country; soups, meats, desserts; good baker; assist with washing if required; good reference. 121 West 30th St., Room 8.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By smart, willing woman as good cook and laundress; good baker; best reference. 227 West 46th St., top floor.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly competent; five years' good city reference from last employer; no cards. 348 West 53d St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as competent cook; understands her business thoroughly; in a private family; no cards. 120 Amsterdam Av.; ring Cooke's bell.

COOK.—By competent young person as cook; understands soups, meats, entrées, and desserts; would do coarse washing; good reference. 250 West 19th St., third bell. M. G.

COOK.—By a young girl as good plain cook; good laundress; best reference. 330 East 54th St., fourth floor; no cards.

COOK.—By a first-class Protestant cook by day or week; best city reference; excellent cleaner. 216 West 36th St., ring three times.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; city references; no cards. 516 Madison Av., Maher's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as good cook; will assist with washing in a private family; city reference. 156 West 18th St., third floor.

COOK.—By competent cook in private family; assist with coarse washing; best reference. 791 6th Av., millinery store.

COOK.—By an English Protestant as first-class cook in small private family; good city reference. M. H., 121 West 19th St., first floor, front.

COOK.—Thoroughly understands her business; six years' city and country reference; wages, $35. M. C., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as first-class cook and excellent laundress in a private family; best city reference. 488 6th Av., Room 5.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in a private family; best city reference. Call, at her present employer's, 43 West 19th St.

COOK.—By a North of Ireland Protestant; wages, $25; city reference. S., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook; good reference. A. S., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an excellent plain cook in a small private family; over three years' best city reference. 204 East 32d St., Marker's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; best city references. A. D., Box 281 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a professional, first-class, Scandinavian cook; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; has best references. 430 4th Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; city reference; in a private family; understands marketing; wages, $40. C. G., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—A lady wishes to secure a place for a first-class cook, who can be highly recommended. 35 East 37th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; competent; best reference. 123 West 60th St.; ring janitress's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a first-class family; please state wages; best reference. Mary Carroll, 101 11th St., Newport, R. I.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in a private family; willing to do without kitchenmaid; best city references. E. Z., 115 West 28th St.

COOK.—By a good, careful girl in good family; no objection to a good boarding house; wages, $20 to $25. 202 West 79th St.

COOK, &c.—By young Protestant woman; cook, wash, iron; two years' reference; can be seen. 156 East 86th St., Style's bell.

COOK, &c.—By respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best reference. Jane, 2,345 3d Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook; French and English cooking; knows her duties well; best reference. A. R., 663 Henry St., Brooklyn.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as cook and to do laundry work. 232 East 95th St., one flight.

COOK.—By an excellent cook in a private family; best city references; no washing. 152 East 53d St.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook and to do coarse washing; city reference. 351 West 53d St.; ring three times.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook and to do coarse washing in a small family; best city references; wages, $20. 449 7th Av.

COOK.—By a competent woman; would assist with washing, or go out by the day; good reference. C. M., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent cook; assist with washing; city reference. 208 West 41st St.

COOK.—First-class. Call at present employer's, 348 East 78th St.

COOK.—A lady wishes to place her cook, whom she can highly recommend. 119 West 48th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By woman by day; excellent cook and laundress; thoroughly understands housecleaning; best reference from present employer. 213 East 56th St., third floor, back.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman, work by the day; no objection to any kind of housework; good cook, or laundress; can be well recommended. 449 8th Av.; ring twice.

DAY'S WORK.—By a strong young Swedish woman to go out by the day or week as first-class laundress. 304 East 25th St., second floor, rear.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go out by day; understands all kinds private housecleaning and cooking; best reference. 155 East 52d St., second floor, front.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable widow, with children, to do work of any kind by the day. M. M., 806 West 41st St., Room 1.

DAY'S WORK.—By young girl to go out by the day; washing, ironing, or housecleaning; also take work home. 160 East 42d St. Taylor.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker, work by the day or at home; remodels and makes children's clothes; good references. 427 West 52d St. Ericson.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker; engagements in private families by day; cutting and fitting; or take work home. 475 3d Av., second floor.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker, few more engagements in families; also fine children's dresses; remodels and renovates. 221 East 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—$2.50 per day; very stylish trimmer; good fitter; all kinds of work home; private; best reference. Miss McCoy, 321 West 15th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a good dressmaker to go out by the day; terms, $2. 328 West 42d St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced dressmaker (cuts and fits by S. T. Taylor system) wants few more customers by the day; makes evening dresses and tailor-made suits; references and experience. 120 East 58d St., care Mrs. Sweeny.

DRESSMAKER.—Ladies' and children's; cuts and fits; Taylor system experience; terms moderate, would like a few more customers by the day. G. C. A., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By young dressmaker as seamstress or do dressmaking by the day; city or country; best city reference. Theresa, Box 328 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; wishes few more engagements by day, week, or month; can cut and fit perfectly; city or country; reference. Simmons, 350 West 35th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a young Swedish girl as first-class dressmaker to go out by the day; experienced; both Sweden and here. 157 East 27th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class cutter, fitter, and sewer; by day; excellent on ladies' and children's clothes. French, 957 3d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker by the day; good fitter; remodeling. Adams, 241 West 35th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; can cut and fit; makes over; terms, $1.50; city references. P. U., 159 East 47th St.

EXPERIENCED LADIES' TAILORESS WISHES to recommend herself to ladies who wish perfect fitting garments, well made, at moderate prices; dinner, visiting, and reception gowns; capes, coats, tailor-made suits, man's work; from $15 upward, with all findings; fur garments altered to give tailor-made effect; newest fashions; call and judge. 820 6th Av., between 46th and 47th Sts., first floor.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By an accomplished North German visiting governess, additional pupils; also for kindergarten; references. Miss E. W., 257 South 9th St., 2d flat, Brooklyn.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl to do housework in a small private family; good reference. 215 East 80th St.; ring Fleming's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By neat, tidy young girl; first-class references; good plain cook, washer, and ironer; city or country. 13 West 42d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable Irish girl, lately landed, in private family. 12 Hubert St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl, lately landed, to do housework. Call, two days, 433 West 48th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable woman; would do the entire work of a small private family; good plain cook and laundress; city or country; best city reference. 223 East 21st St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl, lately landed, for housework in private family. Mrs. Ahearn, 313 East 61st St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent girl for housework; six years' city reference; flat preferred. 334 East 36th St., third floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young German girl to do general housework in private family. 314 East 12th St., first floor, left side.

HOUSEWORK.—By colored girl to do general housework in flat; just arrived. C. W., 422 West 45th St., care of Farrell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a strong, willing girl to do general housework. 233 West 19th St., grocery store.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid, lately landed. S. M., Box 293 Times, Up Town.

KITCHENMAID.—By young girl as kitchenmaid in private family; best city reference. 213 East 80th St., Hoar.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young Swedish girl; city reference. A. B., Box 128 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

KITCHENMAID.—By young girl in private family; furnish first-class references. 419 West 56th St., ring bell.

KITCHENMAID.—By a strong young woman. 304 East 25th St., second floor, rear.

KITCHENMAID.—By a neat, willing girl as kitchenmaid. 844 7th Av. Clifford.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Protestant; thoroughly competent; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel in Europe and Orient; best references. M. B., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a respectable North German as lady's maid; first-class seamstress; good traveler; not seasick; best references. D. W., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—A woman, 30, just from France as lady's maid; she knows all her duties and has very good references. Marie, 114 West 21st St.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French lady's maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser; good packer; travel; willing and obliging; first-class references. H. T., 1,261 3d Av., second bell.

LADY'S MAID.—By a refined North German as maid and seamstress in first-class American family only; good reference. S. S., 341 East 14th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young French girl; understands hairdressing and is a very good seamstress; first-class city references. L. T., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French girl as lady's maid and do light housework for one lady; good sewer; understands hairdressing. A. F., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By young French woman, just arrived from Paris, as lady's maid; good dressmaker; best of references. Mme. Gassler, 232 West 28th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; never seasick; best city references. V. C., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Excellent in all kinds of sewing and dressmaking; willing to do chamberwork; best city reference. 134 East 28th St., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; good seamstress; understands dressmaking; best city references. 164 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent young woman; thoroughly understands all duties in every respect; excellent references. A. K., 397 5th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent North German as lady's maid; good seamstress; best city references. M. W., 973 Madison St., Brooklyn.

LADY'S MAID, SEAMSTRESS, or NURSE.—By a well-recommended French lady. Augustine, 468 7th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French lady's maid; understands dressmaking and packing; good reference. H. G., 158 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; is a good hairdresser; can be well recommended. R. B., 48 East 26th St.

LADY'S MAID.—A lady wishes to secure place for a lady's maid, who can be highly recommended. 35 East 37th St.

MAID.—By an English girl as maid and seamstress, or nurse to young children; good knowledge of dressmaking; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. Present employer's, 38 East 26th St.

MAID.—By German maid; seamstress; to elderly lady or invalid lady; experienced and trustworthy in traveling; five years' references. 349 Park Av., first bell, two days.

MAID.—By a competent French Swiss person as maid to elderly or invalid lady; excellent seamstress; best references. M. M., Box 284 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By young woman as maid and seamstress; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. E. M., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—French; good dressmaker; no objection to light chamberwork; first-class personal city references. M. M., 237 West 29th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By reliable, steady young woman as maid and seamstress; good reference. L. White, 132 East 45th St.

MAID.—Good dressmaker; cut and fit; understands hair; good packer and traveler. 209 West 55th St.

MAID.—By a North German Protestant as maid for elderly lady or one child; highly recommended by present employer. 16 West 34th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Would assist in other work; no objection to traveling. Call, 11 to 2, at 34 West 52d St.

MAID or NURSE.—By a young French girl as maid or nurse. A. H., 105 West 46th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress, having own home in country, (no children,) would like one private family's wash for Winter; special arrangements made; first-class city references from late employer. A. C., 2,582 8th Av., candy store.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; understands her business thoroughly; best references from leading city families. 108 West 40th St.; ring basement bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; willing and obliging. Call at present employer's, 39 West 48th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young woman as first-class laundress by the day; thoroughly competent; best city reference. 587 8th Av., Love's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a North of Ireland Protestant as first-class laundress; five years' reference. Can be seen, for two days, at 62 Columbus Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; best of reference; city or country. M. L., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress and chambermaid, or laundress alone; best city reference. M. S., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—Protestant girl as laundress in a private family; city or country; good city reference. 110 West 56th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By an excellent laundress in a small private family; city references. M. K., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in a private family; willing to go to the country; best city reference. W. K., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as good laundress or to do housecleaning; references. Almado, 161 East 53d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By reliable girl; will do some chamberwork; in private family. 155 East 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent Swedish laundress, with the best references; city or country. Call, all week, L. F., 157 East 27th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; good city reference. L. M., Box 289 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress in private family; best city reference. 18 East 88th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a strictly first-class laundress in private family; first-class city references. M. C., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as first-class laundress; best city references. N. C., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference. M. A., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; understands her business thoroughly; four years' city references; lady can be seen. A. J., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly-competent laundress in a private family; good city reference; shirts and collars a specialty. 149 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By the day; private family; is fine shirt ironer; excellent reference. Conlon, 304 East 32d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thorough and experienced laundress in a private family; best city or country reference. 209 East 28th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant girl as laundress in a private family; good city reference. Seen, two days, 110 West 56th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an English Protestant nurse; competent, reliable, and trustworthy; as infant's nurse or nurse to two children; can take entire charge. Call at present, employer's, Mrs. M. Marx, 42 West 93d St.

NURSE.—A lady wishes a situation for an excellent young woman to take entire charge of children over two years old; twelve years' reference. Apply, between 9 and 1 o'clock, at 127 East 30th St.

NURSE.—By competent, reliable nurse; can take full charge from birth; Protestant; can make herself generally useful; highest city references; city or country. 428 East 42d St.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse to take care of children and assist with chamberwork; best of city references. J. F., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By young woman as nurse for growing children or wait on lady and sew; lady can be seen. Call, Saturday and Tuesday, between 10 and 2 P. M., 86 Park Av.

NURSE.—Protestant woman seeks care of invalid lady or gentleman; experienced and very capable; do sewing; good seamstress; highest reference. Capable, Box 312 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy nurse; competent to take entire charge of baby or grown children; highest reference; wages, $20. 159 East 52d St., top floor, Harnett.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly-competent nurse; can take full charge of infant, or would take two small children; eight years' references from present employer. 7 West 20th St.

NURSE.—By a well-educated young woman as nurse to grown children or to wait on lady and sew. Call, at present employer's, from 10 to 2 o'clock, 86 Park Av.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NURSE.—By a competent young woman as nurse and seamstress to grown children; can make children's clothes; best city references. A. F., Box 395 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—To infant or small children; by a capable girl; understands bringing up on bottle; good reference from last employer. 138 West 33d St., Room 5.

NURSE.—By competent, kind, trustworthy woman as nurse and seamstress; good home preferred to high wages; best city references; employer may be seen. 75 West 11th St.

NURSE.—By a French girl in a private family; good seamstress; very willing and obliging; can also do light chamberwork; good references. 130 West 25th St.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse; four years' best city reference from last employer; thoroughly understands her business. 330 East 37th St.

NURSE.—By a French girl, newly arrived, as nurse; speaks no English. A. B. C., 341 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By young woman as competent invalid nurse; best city reference. 870 Columbus Av., in store.

NURSE.—By a young American woman as nurse to take entire charge of infant, bottle-fed; city reference. 1,261 3d Av., second bell.

NURSE.—By girl 17 years old, nicely educated, to mind children and help with light housework. 435 West 57th St.; ring Mearns's bell.

NURSE.—By competent nurse to take charge of infant or one child; 14 years' best city reference from last employer. 383 6th Av.

NURSE.—By a competent young Scotch Protestant woman as nurse to grown children; good city references. I. M., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By competent woman as infant's nurse; understands bringing baby up on bottle; best reference. M. M., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

NURSE or CHAMBERWORK and to do PLAIN Sewing.—Call at present employer's, 36 West 53d St.

NURSE.—Thoroughly understands children from birth; best personal reference. 108 West 76th St.

NURSE.—By an Irish Protestant as nurse to an infant or young child. A. D., 1,519 2d Av.

NURSE.—By a reliable person; is a good seamstress; best of references. 107 West 51st St.

NURSE.—By a French girl for growing children; good reference. E. N., 341 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By a young French girl for growing children. 240 West 33d St.

INFANT'S NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By a reliable, middle-aged person; understands bottle feeding; takes charge from birth; first-class personal city reference. 1,627 Broadway, first flat.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as first-class parlormaid or chambermaid in private family; first-class city reference. 117 East 53d St., Healy's bell.

PARLORMAID.—By a young woman as first-class parlormaid or chambermaid in a private family; first-class city reference. 117 East 53d St., Healy's bell.

PARLORMAID.—By a young woman as parlormaid; thoroughly competent; good city reference. G., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

PARLORMAID or FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS.—By young girl; city reference. Call, Wednesday, at 223 East 32d St.; ring Reynolds's bell.

PARLORMAID and to ASSIST WITH WAITING.—In private family; first-class personal references. 211 East 26th St., first floor.

PARLORMAID or WAITRESS.—By young girl as parlormaid or waitress; ten years' best city reference. 217 East 40th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By an experienced dressmaker, having no home; cuts and fits by S. T. Taylor system; makes fine underwear; in a private family; references. Experienced, Box 269 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By experienced woman; understands family sewing with good knowledge of dressmaking; would assist with other duties; best city reference. M., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a woman as competent seamstress; understands cutting, fitting, children's clothing, and all kinds of family sewing; wages moderate; best reference. 39 Carmine St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By an experienced dressmaker, having no home; cuts and fits by S. T. Taylor system; makes fine underwear; in a private family; references. Experienced, Box 269 Times, Up town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By American; understands all kinds of family sewing; will be generally useful; best reference. 437 West 44th St., Owen's bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a French girl as seamstress and to assist with chamberwork. S. R., 341 West 30th St.

SEAMSTRESS and MAID.—By good seamstress and maid to young ladies; understands dressmaking. McCormack, 872 2d Av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a German girl as seamstress and assist with chamberwork. 120 East 8th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman as seamstress; private family. Byrne, 119 West 19th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a German girl as seamstress by the day. E. Hochstein, 882 8th Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as waitress; willing, obliging; best city references; private boarding house. 409 West 50th St., Dennison's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a competent young woman in a first-class private family; can be seen at present employer's. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 683 Madison Av.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress in a private family; understands salads and serving wines; would do chamberwork; city reference. M., 201 East 14th St.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable American girl as competent waitress or do chamberwork alone in private family; city references. 201 East 74th St., Powers's bell.

WAITRESS.—By respectable young girl as waitress; understands wines, salads; would be found willing and obliging; good reference; last employer can be seen. 138 West 33d St., Room 5.

WAITRESS.—By a competent North of Ireland girl as first-class waitress; will assist with chamberwork; understands all kinds of salads; good personal reference. C. A., 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; takes charge of dining room and silver; best references. 864 6th Av. Grocer.

WAITRESS.—By first-class trained waitress in a private family; takes charge of dining room and silver; has best city reference. Call, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at 16 East 39th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork. M. B., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in private family; city references. 206 East 57th St.; ring fourth bell.

WAITRESS, &c.—By Norwegian girl as waitress or waitress and chambermaid; city reference. Care Mrs. Gouerdic, 218 East 40th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress; best of references. Call, from 11 to 2, at 454 4th Av.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress and parlor maid or waitress and chambermaid; small; good reference. K. F., Box 318 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl in small private family as waitress; best city reference. 135 West 27th St., Bell 16.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as competent waitress; best city reference. 27 West 32d St., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—In a private family; city reference; willing to go to the country. M. A., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; best city reference. Waitress, 108 West 43d St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls; one as competent waitress; other as chambermaid and to do sewing, or nurse; best city references. 159 West 60th St., Heffernan's bell.

WAITRESS.—As first-class waitress; best city reference. 78 West 48th St., Miss Kelly's bell.

Washing.

WASHING.—

ELECTION EXPENSES OF CANDIDATES.

Recorder Smyth Gave $3,500 to Tammany—What Others Paid.

Recorder Smyth filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday a statement showing that his election expenses were $3,500, all of which was paid to Tammany's Treasurer, John McQuade.

Franklin Bartlett, candidate for Congress, expended $1,512.25, most of which was paid directly to the Tammany treasury.

John T. Oakley, candidate for Alderman on the State Democracy ticket, paid out but $110.

Frank G. Rinn, a Tammany candidate for Alderman in the Seventeenth District, drew upon his bank account to the extent of $219.75.

Frank J. Goodwin expended $454.25 in his contest for a seat in the Board of Aldermen.

John J. Brett, anti-Tammany candidate for Assembly in the Second Assembly District, certifies that he spent nothing.

Albert W. Baillie, Republican candidate for Assembly in the Fifth Assembly District, expended $63.90.

Rufus R. Randall, in his efforts to become a Republican member of the Board of Aldermen, disbursed $522.80.

Amos J. Cummings is $4,700.76 poorer than he was before election, besides being defeated for Congress.

John Jeroloman's expenses to be elected President of the Board of Aldermen were only $480. This is said to be the smallest sum ever spent by a successful candidate for this office in recent years.

Evan J. Butts, State Democracy candidate for Alderman, spent but $60.50.

Daniel B. R. Rea, People's candidate, paid $20 in all for truck hire, literature, and incidentals in his effort to become an Assemblyman.

Alfred Lee, who ran for Alderman on the People's ticket, bought $8.75 worth of posters and pasters.

Samuel Wesley Smith, candidate for Alderman, declares that he disbursed $850. Of this sum $355 was paid to Tammany and the rest he was allowed to spend as he pleased.

Lemuel Ely Quigg stated emphatically, under oath, that he had "paid for election purposes no dollars and no one hundreths dollars."

Alderman-elect Thomas Dwyer disbursed $478, according to his statement.

T. W. Niles, Republican candidate for Assembly, spent $788.50, or a trifle more than one-half of an Assemblyman's yearly salary.

Michael Fennelly, State Democracy candidate for Assembly, spent but $51.

John B. Sheridan spent $68.95 for printing, pasters, and postage stamps.

Augustus W. Peters, who was Tammany's candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, gave Tammany $1,000 and then disbursed $956.48 more for lithographs and printer's ink in other forms.

ALBANY, Nov. 13.—The following certificates of election expenses were filed to-day with the Secretary of State by candidates for Congress:

Charles A. Chickering, Twenty-fourth District, gave $800 each to the Oswego, Jefferson, and Lewis Republican County Committees, and spent $105 otherwise.

George Henry Roberts, Chemung district, expended $100 for printing and traveling expenses.

Warren B. Hooker, Thirty-fourth District, gave $500 each to the Allegany and Cattaraugus County Republican Committees, $100 to the Chautauqua County Republican Committee, and $50 to a local Republican club.

James Wadsworth, Thirtieth District, contributed $1,050 to county committees, and expended $172 for traveling expenses and for other purposes.

W. K. Cassu, Twenty-sixth District, expended $30.

William Ketcham, Eighteenth District, contributed $1,500 to county committees, and spent $200 for pasters.

Benj. B. Odell, Jr., of the Republican State Committee, who was a candidate in the Eleventh Congressional District, spent $4,105 in aid of his election, of which $1,000 went to the Orange County Committee, $750 to the Sullivan County Committee, $500 to the Rockland County Committee, $889 for postage, and $603 for printing.

Chauncey T. Saxton, the successful candidate for Lieutenant Governor, expended $529, of which $373 was for printing 616,000 pasters and $119 for postage.

Walter E. Nortlrup, who was the Democratic Congressional candidate in the Twenty-seventh District, expended $30.

Eli McConnell, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Twenty-eighth District, swears that he expended nothing in aid of his election, and William E. Werner, candidate for Supreme Court Justice in the Seventh Judicial District, makes a similar statement.

INSANE OVER RELIGIOUS SUBJECTS.

Affliction of the Rev. Eugene Smith, Formerly of This City.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Nov. 13.— The Rev. Eugene Smith, who came from New-York City to Port Ewen, near here, three years ago, and became rector of the Roman Catholic Church of the Presentation, has become insane on religious subjects.

A year ago Mr. Smith had a severe illness, which left his mind in a very unsettled condition. He has grown worse of late, imagining he was so great a sinner that he could not be saved. On account of his imaginary sins he insisted on doing penance.

The Rev. Thomas Smith of Sing Sing, a twin brother of the demented priest, started this morning with him for Baltimore, Md., where he will be treated in the Mount Hope Hospital.

Threaten to Replevin the Body.

CANTON, Ohio, Nov. 13.—Dr. Harwell of the Cleveland Medical College came to Canton to claim the body of Michael Quigley, the workhouse suicide, and in so doing has created a sensation. The family of Quigley had completed arrangements for the funeral, and the carriages and hearse were ordered. When the relatives arrived at the undertaker's rooms they found the coffin empty. The undertaker explained that he had turned the body over to the college on a joint order from the Coroner and the Township Trustees. The officers say they did this because the family did not pay sufficient money by $20 for the funeral expenses, and the county would have to make up the deficiency. The Quigleys threaten to go to Cleveland to replevin the body.

Miss Morss's Will Probated.

The contest over the will of Miss Anna E. Morss, instituted in the name of her second cousin, Stephen Morss, came to a sudden termination yesterday before Surrogate Arnold, who admitted the will to probate.

Miss Morss was about eighty years old when she died last February. She left a will and codicils, by the terms of which she gave a portion of her property to ex-Judge William H. Arnoux, who had been her counselor and adviser for many years, and also $11,000 to his two daughters. Her estate was valued at $200,000.

She left bequests amounting to about $100,000 to relatives, but did not mention the second cousins of her father.

It was charged that Miss Morss was mentally incompetent to make a will, and that she was influenced.

Fought When Called a Liar.

R. T. Wallace, a lawyer, formerly of Chicago, and Raphael Raymond of 231 West Twentieth Street had a lively fight yesterday morning in the hallway of the Grand Opera House leading to the Eighth District Courtroom.

Wallace appeared in the court as counsel for Mrs. Mary M. Monette, a dressmaker, who was suing Mrs. Raymond. He made some disparaging remarks about Mrs. Raymond, and when the case was over Raymond called him a liar. The fight followed. The combatants rolled down stairs, and were then arrested.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court Raymond was discharged and Wallace was held for examination.

Agricultural College Convention.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—An audience of 100 persons attended the evening session of the Agricultural College and Experimental Station Convention. Invitations for the next convention were received from several cities. The speakers were Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Willetts, and the Vice President of the convention—G. W. Morrow of Illinois—who, in the absence of Gen. Stephen D. Lee, President of the Mississippi Agricultural and Medical College, read the annual address of the latter as President of the convention.

Preferred to Go to Jail.

William Maxwell of 327 West Twenty-first Street became involved in a quarrel yesterday with one of the ticket speculators who have been infesting the neighborhood of the Madison Square Garden during the Horse Show.

As a result he was arrested and fined $1 by Justice Voorhis in the Jefferson Market Police Court.

Mr. Maxwell preferred to stay in jail until 4 o'clock P. M. rather than pay the fine.

RAILROAD MEN MEET.

Discussion of Springer's Bill to Create a Board of Arbitration.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Among the prominent persons present at the opening of the Congress of Arbitration and Conciliation today were President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor and Josephine Shaw Lowell. An address on the subject of "The History of Industrial Arbitration in England and on the Continent" took up the time of the convention during the morning.

At the afternoon session James Peabody, editor of The Railway Review, read an essay on "Arbitration in Railway Affairs." He took the ground that the law was powerless to prevent the crippling of railroads by the striking of employes. He thought some legislation was needed to prevent men from quitting in a body without warning. The public was more to be considered than either railroad managers or employes.

L. S. Coffin of Iowa, representing the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, believed that the men should have the right to combine, and made a strong plea for Sunday rest. William M. Springer of Illinois made a strong plea for his bill in Congress creating an Arbitration Board. Congressman James A. Tarsney of Minnesota spoke on this measure, which occupied the remainder of the day's session.

MRS. LEILA O. NEAME SUED FOR DIVORCE.

Her Divorced English Husband Names Frank Ellison as Co-respondent.

Papers have been served on Mrs. Leila Olyve Neame, daughter of William H. Henriques, in an action for divorce brought by her husband, Douglas J. Neame, in the English courts.

Frank Ellison, better known as "Biff" Ellison, who is now serving a sentence in Sing Sing for assaulting Mr. Henriques, is named as co-respondent.

The personal service of the papers was performed with some difficulty last Saturday by officers sent over from England for that purpose.

Mrs. Neame proposes to defend the suit. She obtained a divorce from her husband in this country some time ago.

Mrs. Neame met her husband aboard ship on a trip from New-York to Liverpool in 1889. Mr. Neame was a London stock broker of good connections. The couple were married within two months after their first meeting. Within two years there was a separation, and Mrs. Neame secured a divorce. Mr. Neame charged infidelity on her part, naming Ellison as co-respondent, but he afterward withdrew the charge.

Ornithologists in Convention.

The American Ornithologists' Union opened its twelfth annual meting in the library of the Museum of Natural History, Eighty-first Street and Eighth Avenue, yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. Among those present were Prof. D. G. Elliot, Curator of the zoological department of the Field Columbian Museum, Chicago; Robert Ridgeway, and L. Stejneger of the National Museum, Washington; Dr. Hart Merriam, and Dr. Elliott Coues, also of Washington, and Prof. J. A. Allen, Curator of the department of mineralogy and ornithology of the Museum of Natural History of New-York City. Dr. Elliott Coues, the President of the Union, occupied the chair.

At the morning session, Frank M. Chapman read a paper on the habits of the bell bird, the pigmy hummingbird, and other tropical birds. Mrs. Abby F. O. Bates described a swallow roost at Waterville, Me.

The new officers elected are: President—Dr. Elliott Coues, Washington; First Vice President—William Brewster, Cambridge, Mass.; Second Vice President—Dr. Hart Merriam, Washington; Secretary—John H. Sage, Portland, Conn.; Treasurer—William Dutcher, New-York; Council—Prof. J. A. Allen, New-York; Prof. D. G. Elliot, Chicago; C. B. Cary, Boston; F. M. Chapman, New-York; C. F. Batchelder, Boston; L. Stejneger, and Robert Ridgeway, Washington.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			P. M.
Sun rises...6:46	Sun sets...4:43	Moon rises...5:24	

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	8:05	8:36	1:45	2:34
Governors Island	8:30	8:53	2:21	3:08
Hell Gate	10:23	10:46	3:49	4:31

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) NOV. 14.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adriatic, Liverpool	.....	9:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Venezuela, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Waesland, Antwerp	.....	4:30 A. M.
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, NOV. 15.

Augusta Victoria, Southampton	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Schiedam, Amsterdam	11:00 A. M.	.....
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, NOV. 16.

Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Peruvian, Glasgow	.....	.....

SATURDAY, NOV. 17.

Adirondack, Kingston	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Campania, Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Circassia, Glasgow	6:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
La Champagne, Havre	2:00 A. M.	5:00 A. M.
Mobile, London	.....	.....
Prussia, Hamburg	.....	9:00 A. M.
Veendam, Amsterdam	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Yumuri, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) Nov. 14.—Chester, Southampton, Nov. 4; Letimbro, Gibraltar, Oct. 27; Othello, Antwerp, Oct. 24; Panama, Bordeaux, Nov. 1; Richmond Hill, London, Oct. 25; Robina, Antwerp, Oct. 30; Schiedam, Amsterdam, Oct. 27; Teutonic, Liverpool, Nov. 7; Vigilancia, Havana, Nov. 10; Wells City, Swansea, Oct. 28.

THURSDAY, Nov. 15.—Aller, Bremen, Nov. 6; Dresden, Bremen, Nov. 3; Elysia, Gibraltar, Oct. 30; Werkendam, Rotterdam, Nov. 3.

FRIDAY, Nov. 16.—Manhanset, Swansea, Nov. 2; Philadelphia, La Guayra, Nov. 10; Santiago, Nassau, Nov. 13; Taormina, Hamburg, Nov. 1; Thingvalla, Christiansand, Nov. 3.

SATURDAY, Nov. 17.—Galileo, Hull, Nov. 3; La Touraine, Havre, Nov. 10; New-York, Southampton, Nov. 10; The Queen, London, Nov. 3.

Arrived.—New-York, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

SS Chattahoochee, Savage, Savannah, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Dincklage, Rotterdam Oct. 29, in ballast to Gustave Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Hudson, Kemble, New-Orleans, with mdse and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Nickels, Antwerp Nov. 30, with mdse and passengers to International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Athos, (Br.,) Low, Gonaives Oct. 26, via Port Limon, with mdse to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 1:50 P. M.

SS Old Dominion, Jouch, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Rugia, (Ger.,) Reessing, Naples Oct. 27, via Gibraltar, with mdse and passengers to R. J. Cortis. Arrived at the Bar at 11:55 P. M.

SS Vega., (Port.,) Costa, Dania Oct. 11, via St. Michael's, with mdse and passengers to G. Amsinck & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Argonaut, (Br.,) McGillivray, Kingston Nov. 26, via Port Maria, with mdse and passengers to J. C. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Harnden, Huelva Oct. 2, via Gibraltar, with mdse to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Eiffel Tower, (Br.,) Campbell, Barry Oct. 17, via St. Michael's, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Banan, (Nor.,) Hansen, Chester, Penn., Nov. 12, in ballast to H. Dubois & Co.

SS Mobile, (Br.,) Layland, London Nov. 1, with mdse and passengers to the New-York Shipping Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:25 A. M.

SS El Mar, Grant, New-Orleans, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Glendevon, (Br.,) Hodge, Boston, England, Oct. 19, with linseed to order—vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Clark, Liverpool Nov. 2, with mdse to H. Maitland Kersey. South of Fire Island at 10 P. M.

Bark Havana, Rice, Havana 10 ds., with asphaltum to order—vessel to W. D. Munson.

Bark Hancock, of Boston, Heath, Port Spain 26 ds., with asphalt to order—vessel to Miller, Bull & Knowlton.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., SW, light air, cloudy and hazy.

Sailed.

SS Havel, for Bremen, via Southampton; Bellona, for Pernambuco, &c., via Baltimore; Croatan, for Charleston and Wilmington; City of Columbia, for West Point; Tauric, for Liverpool; Procida, for Santander; Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News; El Paso, for New-Orleans.

Spoken.

Bark Pass of Leny, (Br.,) Capt. Vint, from New-York Sept. 9 for Melbourne, was spoken Oct. 7 in lat. 15 N, long. 28 W.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Nov. 15, 1894, two fixed tubular-lantern lights will be established to form a range for entering or leaving Portage Lake Ship Canal, at the head of Portage Lake, Keweenaw Peninsula. The front, or southerly light, white, will be shown at a height of 7 feet above the mean level of the lake, from a small, white, inclosed wooden tower on the south end of the east pier of the canal. The rear, or northerly, light, red, will be shown at a height of 19 feet above the mean level of the lake, from a post, with a triangular white day mark, located about 800 feet north, 9 degrees east, (N. E.,) of the preceding. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals," Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1894, Page 42, after No. 1,262, and the "Lists of Beacons and Buoys," Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1894, Page 71.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—SS William Balls, (Br.,) sld. from Leghorn for New-York Nov. 9.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Bellmore, from New-York for Bremen, via Southampton, passed Scilly at 2 P. M. to-day.

Britannia, (Br.,) Capt. Labutat, sld. from Naples for New-York yesterday.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, sld. from Liverpool for New-York at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Northern Light, (Br.,) Capt. Parton, from New-York Oct. 24, arr. at Maasluis Nov. 10.

SS Cam, (Br.,) Capt. Mathias, from New-York Sept. 12, via Aden and Singapore, for Yokohama, arr. at Hongkong yesterday.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Capt. Hunter, from New-York Oct. 28, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Manauense (Br.) sld. from Para for New-York Nov. 11.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 13.

BEEVES—Receipts, 71 cars, or 1,224 head: 43 cars for slaughterers direct, 24 cars for export alive, and 4 cars for the market. No trading; feeling weak. City-dressed native sides quoted at 9¾@9¼c for ordinary to choice quality. Latest private cable advices quote refrigerated beef firm at 7½@9½c lb., and American live cattle strong at 9¾@11¼c, tops, 11½c, dressed weight. Shipments to-day, on the Tauric, 206 cattle and 974 sheep, for M. Goldsmith; 275 cattle for J. Shamberg & Son, and 2,140 quarters of beef for N. Morris; on Wednesday, the Francisco will take out 100 cattle for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger; the Chester will take no beef or mutton, and the Adriatic has no box for fresh meat.

CALVES—Receipts, 220 head, of which 153 head at Sixtieth Street. Market quiet at about yesterday's closing prices; grassers sold at $2.25@$2.75 100 lb; veals at $5@$8; bobs at $3. Dressed veals at 7½@10½c for country-dressed, 8@12c for city-dressed; extra selected, 12½c; little calves steady at 5½@7c; dressed grassers slow at 4@5½c. SALES.—S. SANDERS—13 veals, 100 lb average, at $8.50 100 lb; 3 bobs, 96 lb, at $3; 21 grassers, 220 lb, at $2.15; 13 grassers, 185 lb, at $2.25. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—6 grassers, 281 lb, at $2.50; 4 veals, 115 to 140 lb, at $6@$7.50. G. DILLENBACK—5 veals, 144 lb, at $8. HUME & MULLEN—9 veals, 90 to 181 lb, at $5.50@$6.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 28 cars, or 5,510 head: 6 cars for butchers direct, 3 cars for export alive, and 19 cars for the market; mailing, with 6 cars held over yesterday, 25 cars on sale. Demand fair at yesterday's prices, for sheep and common and medium lambs, and good lambs were firm and a shade higher; 7½ cars unsold; ordinary to prime sheep sold at $2@$3.25; a bunch of choice heavy do at $3.50; common to choice lambs at $3@$4.37½. Dressed mutton steady at 4@6½c; dressed lambs selling at 5½@7½c. SALES.—G. DILLENBACK—32 State lambs, 77 lb average, at $4.37½ 100 lb; 33 do, 72 lb, at $4.12½; 26 do, 95 lb, at $3.75; 100 do, 56 lb, at $3; 211 Northern Canada do, 78 lb, at $4; 31 cull sheep, at $1.30 head. S. JUDD & CO.—178 State lambs, 71 lb, at $4; 43 State sheep, 117 lb, at $2.87½; 197 Kentucky do, 97 lb, at $2.83; also late Monday, 101 State lambs, 68 lb, at $4; 166 do, 86 lb, at $3.75; 76 do, 98 lb, at $3.65; 208 sheep and lambs, 74 lb, at $3.50; 106 State sheep, 90 lb, at $2.35; 254 sheep and lambs, 64 lb, at $3.37½. D. McPHERSON & CO.—198 Indiana lambs, 83 lb, at $4.25; 316 do, 82 lb, at $4.12 do, 71 lb, at $3.75; 64 do, 69 lb, at $3.50; 10 culls, 50 lb, at $2.50; 212 Pennsylvania do, 61 lb, at $3.50; 162 Kentucky do, 73 lb, at $4; 24 Indiana sheep, 134 lb, at $3.50; 368 do, 113 lb, at $3.25; 307 do, 94 lb, at $2.75; 90 do, 90 lb, at $2.50; 97 do, 79 lb, at $2.25; 19 Pennsylvania do, 78 lb, at $2.50; 50 Kentucky do, 93 lb, at $3. P. S. KASE—15 Jersey lambs, 76 lb, at $4; 75 Jersey ewes, 121 lb, at $3; 10 ewes and bucks, 118 lb, at $2. S. SANDERS—late Monday—24 State lambs, 69 lb, at $3.70; 238 do, 58 lb, at $3.25; 70 Pennsylvania do, (few sheep,) 64 lb, at $3. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS, late Monday—89 State lambs, 67 lb, at $4; 103 sheep and lambs, 64 lb, at $2.90; 125 do, (culls,) 48 lb, at $2.25; 99 State sheep, 82 lb, at $2.50; 126 do, 78 lb, at $2.

HOGS—Receipts, 22 cars, or 3,761 head: 14 cars at Jersey City and 8 cars at Fortieth Street. Nominally firm at $6@$6.25 100 lb. Country-dressed steady at 5½@7½c for heavy to light. SALES, (all late Monday.)—HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—37 State pigs, 99 lb average, at $5.25 100 lb; 4 hogs, 165 lb, at $5.15; 24 do, 235 lb, at $5; 6 do, 161 lb, at $5; 11 do, 129 lb, at $5; 7 rough hogs, 140 to 235 lb, at $4@$4.15. HUME & MULLEN—15 State hogs, 185 lb, at $5.05; 1 rough do, 450 lb, at $4.05. S. JUDD & CO.—53 State hogs, 119 lb, at $5.15; 7 do, 221 lb, at $5.10; 3 rough do, 240 to 320 lb, at $4.10@$4.15. S. SANDERS—6 State hogs, 200 lb, at $5.10.

BUFFALO, Nov. 13.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 660 head; total for week thus far, 7,080 head; for same time last week, 6,520 head; consigned through, 460 head; to New-York, 400 head; on sale, 420 head; market opened fairly active, but 10@15c lower for all kinds; closed weak, but with all sold; good shipping steers, $4.40@$4.80; light to medium, $3.90@$4.25; common to good cows, $1.60@$2.75. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 7,200 head; total for week thus far, 47,100 head; for same time last week, 34,950 head; consigned through, 3,100 head; to New-York, 5,400 head; on sale, 7,800 head; market opened active and 10c higher; closed weak, but with all sold except a few late arrivals; 10@15c higher; good weights, $4.70@$4.80; light, $4.70; pigs, $3.65@$4.25; mixed packers, $4.75@$4.80; good mediums, $4.80@$4.85; fair, $4.65@$4.70; roughs, $4@$4.40; stags, $3.25@$4; choice heavy sold late at $4.90. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 4,000 head; total for week thus far, 49,800 head; for same time last week, 26,800 head; consigned through, 800 head; to New-York, 2,200 head; on sale, 20,900 head, including hold-overs; at opening best sheep and lambs were steady, while other grades were dull and lower; market closed dull and weak, with 60 loads again held over; good sheep, $2.65@$3; fair to good, $1.75@$2.50; culls, $1@$1.65; fair to good native lambs, $3.15@$3.50; choice to extra, $3.60@$3.80; culls and common, $2@$3; Canada lambs, $3.90@$4.10.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,100 head; market fairly active and prices strong; native steers, $2.50@$4.95; cows, $2.20@$3.65; Texas steers, $2.25@$3.75. Hogs—Receipts, 8,358 head; market opened strong and active; an advance of 10@15c was soon established; the early arrivals brought the best prices; $4.85 was paid for the best heavy; fair to good heavy ranged from $4.60@$4.80; good mixed and light weight ranged from $4.55@$4.65; common to fair light, $4.15@$4.45; the late arrivals did not sell so well, as about 10c of the early advance was lost. Sheep—Receipts, 1,597 head; native mixed, $2@$2.40.

EAST LIBERTY, Nov. 13.—Cattle—Receipts light; prime, $5@$5.25; good, $4.40@$4.70; good butchers', $3.75@$4; rough fat, $2.50@$3. Hogs—Receipts light; market active and a shade better; Philadelphias, $4.80@$4.85; Yorkers and mixed, $4.70@$4.75; common to fair, $4.50@$4.65; pigs, $4.25@$4.40; rough, $3@$4.25. Sheep—Supply fair; extra, $3@$3.20; good, $2.30@$2.70; fair, $1.70@$2; common, 50c@$1; yearlings, $2.20@$3.10; lambs, $2@$3.80.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 10,000 head; market steady; common to extra steers, $2.85@$6.40; stockers and feeders, $2@$3.50; cows and bulls, $1@$3.50; calves, $2.50@$5.60.

Hogs—Receipts, 44,000 head; market opened strong, but closed weak; heavy, $4.60@$4.85; common to choice mixed, $4.50@$4.85; choice assorted, $4.65@$4.70; light, $4.45@$4.65; pigs, $2.75@$4.40.

Sheep—Receipts, 16,000 head; market weak; inferior to choice, $1@$3.25; lambs, $1.75@$3.90.

STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Nov. 13.—Spring Wheat—Some heavy orders in market, slightly under prices; sales, 16,000 bushels No. 1 hard, 64½c, cost, insurance, and freight; 2,000 bushels old, No. 1 Northern, spot, 68c; 5 cars No. 1 hard, spot, 66¼@66¾c; closing: No. 1 hard, old, 70¼c, spot; do, new, 66¼c; do, cost, insurance, and freight, 64¾c; No. 1 Northern, old, 68¾c; No. 1 Spring, do, 61¾c; do, Chicago, do, 63¾c; No. 2 Spring, do, 61¾c; Winter wheat quiet; sales, 2 cars No. 2 red, track, and 2,000 bushels do, store, 56½c; No. 1 white, 58¾c asked, track. Corn scarce on track and in good demand; No. 2 yellow, 57¼c; No. 3 yellow, 52c; No. 4 yellow, 49c; No. 2 corn, 52c; No. 3 corn, 50¼c; No. 4 corn, 47¾@48c; No. 2 yellow, store, 56½c; No. 2 corn, 55¾c asked. Oats higher; receipts, 3 cars No. 2, 32½c; car corn, 35@35¼c; 7 do, 35½c; No. 3 white, 34¼c; No. 2 mixed, 32c asked, on track; 5,000 bushels No. 2 white, in store, sold at 35½c. Barley—Holders firm; buyers taking only a few small lots; quotations unchanged. Rye nominal; No. 2, 54c asked in store. Flour steady; unchanged. Millfeed firm; good demand; unchanged. Canal freights steady; wheat, 3c; corn, 2¾c; oats, 2c; barley, 2½c to New-York; rye, 3c; corn cargo. Receipts—Flour, 150,000 bbls; wheat, 635,000 bushels; barley, 28,500 bushels. Shipments—Rail—Flour, 77,000 bbls; wheat, 65,000 bushels; corn, 11,000 bushels; barley, 47,000 bushels. Canal—Wheat, 143,000 bushels; corn, 17,800 bushels; oats, 62,000 bushels; barley, 40,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 13.—Flour firm; good demand; Spring patent, $3.25@$3.70; Spring fancy, $2.65@$2.85; Spring family, $2.30@$2.40; low grades, $1.70@$1.80. Rye flour, Northwestern, $2.60@$2.65; do, city, $2.65@$2.70. Wheat in better demand; receipts light; prices continue to advance; market quiet; No. 2 red, 53c. Corn—Receipts are light; market steady; good demand; urday's prices; there is a better demand for desirable stock; yellow ear, 45c; mixed ear, 45c; No. 2 mixed, 46c. Oats—Prices have again advanced, as the receipts continue to be light and the demand unusually large; supplied; No. 2 white mixed, 29½c; No. 3 mixed, 31½@32¼c; No. 2 mixed, 32½c. Pork firm; good demand; mess, $12.80; clear mess, $13.75; family, $12.75; clear family, $13.75. Lard strong; steam lard, $7.02½; kettle-dried, 7¾c; prime steam nominal at $7.30. Dry-Salt Meats—Market strong and active; loose shoulders, 5½c; loose short ribs, sides, 6¾c; loose short clear sides, 6¾c; boxed meats worth ¼c more. Bacon—Good demand; loose shoulders, 6¾c; loose short ribs, 7¼c; loose short clear sides, 7¾c; boxed meats worth ¼c more. Whisky—Market steady; distillers' finished goods sold on a basis of $1.25; sales, 644 bbls.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 13.—There was a partial reaction to-day from the bull position in wheat; futures broke, but the close was practically unchanged from yesterday; December closed yesterday at 57¼@57⅜c, opened to-day at 57¼c, and broke to 57¼@57⅜c on the earlier opening, due to lower cables; then the market firmed to a close at 57¾c; May closed yesterday at 59⅞c, opened this morning at 59¾c, and held steady until the closing relly, when it sold at 60⅛@60c and closed at 59¾@60⅛c; the cash market was very firm after the break in futures had passed; about 200 cars of No. 1 Northern were bought by the millers at 58¾@59c; the Minneapolis market closed firm, with cash No. 1 Northern at 59c; receipts, 216,480 bushels; shipments, 20,010 bushels; track, No. 1 hard, 60c; No. 1 Northern, 59c; No. 2 Northern, 57¼c. Corn, No. 2, 52½c; ear corn, 49c. Oats, No. 3 white, 30¼@30½c; No. 3, 29¾c. Flour steady at $3.15@$3.40 for patent, $1.85@$2.20 for bakers'; production, 40,000 bbls; shipments, 20,035 bbls. Bran and Shorts—Bran, $10@$10.25, bulk, $11.25@$11.75, in sacks; shorts, $11@$12.25.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 13.—Flour dull; receipts, 3,850 bbls; shipments, 11,608 bbls; patent, $2.50@$2.60; extra fancy, $2.20@$2.30; fancy, $2@$2.10; choice, $1.70@$1.80; rye flour, $2. Bran for east track 61½c bid, and 62c obtainable, but none to be had even at latter. Wheat—Lower; receipts, 40,244 bushels; shipments, none; December, 51⅝@51½c; May, 56⅜@56⅝c. Corn lower; receipts, 37,405 bushels; shipments, 9,276 bushels; December, 46c; May, 47c. Oats lower; receipts, 28,600 bushels; shipments, 4,623 bushels; May, 32¼c. Pork—Standard mess, $12.62½; on orders, 50c barrel more. Lard—Prime steam, $6.95; choice, $7.05. Dry-Salt Meats—Shoulders, 5¾c; longs, 6¼c; clear ribs, 6¾c; shorts, 7c. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, 6¾c; longs, 7¼c; clear ribs, 7½c; shorts, 7¾c. High wines firm at $1.23. Wool quiet and unchanged. Bagging—Order prices, 1¾ lb, 5¾c; 2 lb, 6¼c; 2¼ lb, 6¾c. Iron ties, 70c; hemp twine, 9c per lb. Lead dull and easy; 1 car spot sold at 2.92½c, but November and December offered at 2.90c and unsold. Spelter offered at 3.12½c, and 3.10c bid.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 13.—Speculation was lively to-day, but it was on a falling market, which gave the bears an inning; May wheat opened at 60c and closed at 59⅝c, with cash and December 4c below. Sample markets were generally steady, with a slight advance where there was any change. Barley, ½c higher, with a brisk demand; No. 2, 54@55c; extra No. 3, 53½@54c. Corn scarce, with sales of new at 49c. Oats steady and in fair demand; No. 2 white, on track, 32¾c; No. 3 do, 32½c. Rye scarce and firmer; No. 1, on track, 50½c. Flour firm. Bran, $12.75; middling, $13.75; white, $15.50. Provisions lower; mess pork, $12.30, for cash and January. Receipts—Flour, 7,800 bbls; wheat, 29,200 bushels; corn, 3,200 bushels; oats, 32,000 bushels; rye, 5,400 bushels; barley, 48,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 bbls; wheat, 5,900 bushels; corn, 650 bushels; rye, 600 bushels; barley, 17,000 bushels.

DULUTH, Nov. 13.—May wheat was up and down within a fraction, and closed ⅛c lower than yesterday; the market was quite active in the last hour; the mills bought about 100,000 bushels of cash, the shippers about 300,000 bushels, and the elevators 250,000 bushels; it ranged from 60c to 61c for No. 1 hard, most of it at the opening figure; the close was strong for cash, easy for futures; the close: No. 1 hard, cash, 60½c; November, 60½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 59c; November, 59c; December, 58⅝c; May, 61¼c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 55¾c; No. 3 Northern, 52¾c; rejected, 49¾c; to arrive, No. 1 Northern, 59c; receipts, 297,186 bushels; shipments, 74,297 bushels; inspected, 57 cars; last year, 738 cars.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—There was something wrong with the bull market in wheat to-day, and "longs" had not such smooth sailing as fell to their lot yesterday. It was all due to the fact that prices require continued stimulating news, else they incline downward, and there was none of that kind to-day, except possibly the export clearances of 500,531 bushels from the Atlantic seaboard, but even they were not so large as to be called extraordinary. The opening was with a loss of ½c from yesterday's close, and afterward Pardridge, with several of the other big bear operators, succeeded in working a further decline by persistent pounding. Baltic and Indian shipments of 5,128,000 bushels furnished the keynote for the weakness, and discouragement of holders did the rest.

Cables were firm at the opening, but closing Liverpool advices were easier, reporting ½d decline. Receipts were rather large, Chicago having 118 cars, 31 cars more than expected, and the Northwest receiving 600 cars. Beerbohms early cables gave an advance at Paris, with Berlin unchanged, but the closing Continental reports were missing because of interruption to wires. Bradstreet's report of the world's visible supply was not issued to-day.

Withdrawals from store were 24,506 bushels; 34 loads were said to have been sold at New-York and other ports for export. May wheat opened at 60c, sold between 60⅛@60¼c and 59⅝@59¾c, closing at 59⅝@59½c, ½@⅝c under yesterday. Cash wheat was ½c per bushel lower; receipts at principal Western points, 688,548 bushels; shipments, 234,385 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 305,783 bushels; shipments, 168,440 bushels.

Corn—There was no room for interest in the corn market, the range speaking for itself. Of late there has been so little action to the trade that a dull day in the other pits merely accentuates the inanition in corn. The tone could be called easy to-day, a like feeling in wheat finding a reflection here. Heavier receipts than expected, 254 cars, and cables which were nothing more than steady, were of some effect. Withdrawals from store were 71,400 bushels, and 16,182 bushels cleared at the Atlantic seaboard. May corn opened from 50½c to 50c, sold between 50¼c and 49⅞@50c, closing at 50¼c, a shade under yesterday. Cash corn was steady and unchanged. Receipts at principal Western points, 248,178 bushels; shipments, 52,870 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 100,297 bushels.

Oats—Oats weakened with wheat, and within close confines remained so all day. The business was of quiet character, prices at the close showing a loss from yesterday of ⅛c for May. Receipts were 157 cars. There was nothing taken from store. Cash oats were unchanged, a steady feeling ruling.

Rye was quiet, with but few offerings and a light demand. An easier feeling ruled in sympathy with wheat. On the regular market No. 2 was 47@47⅛c. That grade sold by sample at 50c. December was offered at 48½c; May nominally 51¾c

TO LEGALIZE THE SIDE DOOR

MORRIS TEKULSKY HAS ALREADY PREPARED THE BILL.

It Provides that Liquor May Be Sold on Sunday, Provided the Front Door Is Locked and the Shades Pulled Down—He Says the Liquor Dealers Have the Promise of Republican Leaders that the High-License Issue Will Not Be Revived.

Morris Tekulsky, ex-President of the State Association of the Retail Liquor Dealers, has prepared an excise bill for introduction at Albany when the Republican Legislature meets in January. The measure was submitted yesterday at the meeting of the Central Association of Liquor Dealers in this city.

It contains, among other provisions, this radical clause bearing on Sunday opening:

In every town in the State of 40,000 or more inhabitants any keeper or keepers of a saloon, inn, tavern, or hotel shall be privileged to have a side entrance open on Sunday, and have the layful right to sell, offer, or expose for sale strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale, or beer, to be drunk in or off the licensed premises, provided that the keeper or keepers of a saloon, inn, tavern, or hotel shall have the front doors of their barroom locked, and all curtains, shades, blinds, or shutters drawn and closed.

"This is practically as the excise law is enforced at present in Brooklyn by Mayor Schieren," said Mr. Tekulsky, speaking to a reporter for The New-York Times. "The Brooklyn saloon keepers are thoroughly satisfied with the enforcement across the bridge. They are thoroughly satisfied with Mr. Schieren's ideas."

"The construction and enforcement of the excise laws are more liberal in Brooklyn than they are in New-York," suggested the reporter.

"Much more so," answered Mr. Tekulsky. "There is no comparison."

Mr. Tekulsky is looked upon as the best-posted man engaged in the liquor business. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention from the Second Assembly District, and introduced the anti-gambling clause, which, being adopted with the other amendments, has made many men engaged on the turf fearful that racing is doomed in this State. He has been foremost in presenting the excise question from the liquor dealers' standpoint, and recently made an address on the subject before the Nineteenth Century Club. He won additional fame on the 17th of last month by breaking the judicial nose of Patrick Divver in the Park Row saloon which he had purchased from Divver when that distinguished Tammany statesman was invested with the ermine by ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant.

Asked about the saloon in politics, Mr. Tekulsky spoke very interestingly.

"Mayor Schieren is thoroughly sound," he said, "when he asserts, according to the newspaper interviews I have seen, that if a saloon keeper has his front door closed and his blinds down on Sunday that it is no man's business, or his right, to break into the place and look for a violation of the law, and that to all intents and purposes the law is being observed when the blinds are down and the door closed.

"I also agree with Mayor Schieren," continued Mr. Tekulsky, "when he says in The New-York Times that the control of so many saloons by the breweries is wrong. Saloon keepers proceed on the theory of every other business man—they seek simply to supply the demand. If there was not a demand, a place for the saloons, they would not exist. The proprietors are in the business to make money, and when there are too many saloons, the number is diminished naturally by the lack of trade.

"But, as to the brewery proprietorship, that is certainly an evil. The man who conducts a saloon ought to be the responsible person in interest, not a brewery. In granting licenses, this question should be considered in each case. The State should not look simply, or at all, on the revenue side of the matter. It should be a question of the character of the rivals, not of money. It is only when the individual is responsible in a saloon that this important question can be properly considered.

"When Mayor Schieren says that he doubts if an extremely high license would improve the character of the saloon,' he utters good, sound common sense. It should be patent to every one who stops to think of the matter that a high license would not drive the divekeeper out of business. It would have just the opposite effect. It would drive out the small saloon keeper, who conducts a respectable place. The divekeeper can afford to pay a high license; it would be a direct benefit to him, for by wiping out many of the respectable places, it would lessen competition.

"On this question of high license a great many people have most peculiar views. Among the most ludicrous examples in this regard Dr. Chauncey M. Depew is to be classed as a shining mark. He evidently knows a great deal more about after-dinner speeches than about excise matters. He says in the interview printed in The New-York Times a few days ago that a high-license measure will take the saloon out of politics, and that it will hold the German vote to the Republican Party. Now, it will do neither one nor the other. If Mr. Depew wants to see the saloon very much 'in politics,' he should counsel a high-license measure. If he wants to drive the German vote so far away from the Republican Party that that organization will never get within reaching distance of it again, he should advocate a high-license measure. The Germans want a liberal and a sensible excise law. High license is neither liberal nor sensible. It would affect the small but respectable beer saloons most disastrously, while their more pretentious, or less respectable, neighbors would be benefited.

"The proposition of a high-license bill would at once drive every saloon keeper in the State into the most active kind of politics. It is a question of bread and butter with them, and to defeat anything of the kind.

"I see Mayor Schieren says that the strength of the liquor vote is exaggerated. I don't think the facts bear him out. In 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, and 1892 there were distinct issues that affected the trade, and the Liquor Dealers' Association took a direct and active interest in the State and municipal campaigns. We carried all our men through. In 1893 and 1894 the liquor dealers were apathetic. As far as their business interests were concerned, there were no issues to be fought on the one side or the other. The saloon these last two years was truly 'out of politics.' The liquor dealers acted each for himself. There was an uprising in the State and in the city. The saloon keeper is as much interested in good government as any other citizen, and he was on the side of the people against the rings. Full-grown fiends of the saloon keeping in New-York City this year voted with the Republican Party. If that party passes a high-license measure, they will vote the other way next year.

"If the Republican Legislature gives us liberal excise laws, nine-tenths of the saloon keepers will vote for it, as will all the wholesalers and others interested in the trade.

"But," Mr. Tekulsky went on, "there can be no satisfactory excise legislation in which a provision for Sunday opening is omitted. Mayor Schieren's idea of making the hours of Sunday opening from 1 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon would be worse than the present law. Those hours may do in England, but never here. Such a provision would simply bring about a more extensive violation of the law. Saloon keepers would be certain to keep their places open beyond the prescribed hours. If the law permitted saloons to open between 5 and 8 A. M. and between 2 and 10 P. M., the law, I know, would be observed by the saloon men of this city.

"I do not fear that Mr. Depew's solution of the excise question—high license—will be adopted at Albany. The Republican Party cannot pass any such measure without violating its most distinct pledges. During the campaign the saloon keepers received the personal assurance of men high in the Republican Party, and authorized to speak for it, that high license was dead. Such assurances were given in my presence. To go back on them might prove very disastrous."

In conclusion, Mr. Tekulsky said that the saloon keepers would be satisfied with a measure that placed city licenses at $200 and county licenses at $100 under State control.

In an interview with Benjamin F. Blair, published yesterday in The New-York Times, on the subject of excise legislation, Mr. Blair, by an unfortunate blunder, was made to say that he would rather see the number of saloons increase than decrease. What Mr. Blair really said, as was readily apparent to all who know him and the character of his public services, was that he would rather see the number of saloons decrease than increase.

In the Way of Ocean Steamships.

FIRE ISLAND, Nov. 13.—The two-masted schooner reported on Saturday evening as disabled and drifting eastward sank to-day, and lies about seven miles southeast of Fire Island Light, directly in the track of incoming transatlantic steamers. About forty feet of her mainmast is above water.

THE LATE JOHN A. McCAULL.

Career of the Manager, Who Is to be Buried To-day.

The funeral of Col. John A. McCaull, who died at Greensborough, N. C., last Sunday, will be held in St. Martin's Catholic Church, Baltimore, this morning.

No manager in the theatrical world was better known in this city and throughout the country than John A. McCaull. He was the first to introduce Francis Wilson, De Wolf Hopper, Digby Bell, Jefferson De Angelis, Eugene Oudin, who recently died in London; Signor Perugini, Mark Smith, Marion Manola, now hopelessly insane; Laura Moore, since retired; Lily Post, and a host of other favorite singers and actors who afterward became famous on the comic opera stage, and his earlier companies were composed of singers and comedians now well-known.

Col. McCaull had been a soldier in the Confederate Army and a lawyer in Richmond and Baltimore before he became interested in the stage. It was while engaged in a theatrical case in court, in 1880, that he was induced by Charles E. Ford and Barton Key to join with them in a production of "Pinafore" at the Bijou Theatre, in this city. The venture was a successful one, and then he entered into a partnership with Emily Melville, to present a German operetta at the same house. Miss Melville had brought with her from San Francisco a company which included Lily Post and Charles Dungan, and this became the nucleus from which sprang the famous McCaull Opera Company. In 1882 the Casino was building, but the work was proceeding slowly on account of a failure of funds. Col. McCaull had his eye on the house, and he bought $10,000 worth of stock on condition that his company should open the new house. Rudolph Aronson, to whose efforts the existence of the Casino was due, and who was to be manager of the new house, arranged with the Colonel to furnish the entertainments, and he opened the house with the first production in this country of "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief." In the company which presented this opera were Francis Wilson, William Carleton, Signor Perugini, Jefferson De Angelis, Lily Post, Louisa Paullin, Jennie Reifferth, and Mathilde Cottrelly. Such a company could scarcely be gathered together under the system of high salaries which prevails to-day.

During his tenancy of the Casino, Col. McCaull produced a number of charming operas, among them "The Pirates of Penzance," "Falka," "Prince Methusalem," "The Bat," and "The Black Hussar." Finally he had a disagreement with the Aronsons, and after a vigorous struggle to get possession of the Casino he was beaten in the meeting of the stockholders and forced to vacate. He never succeeded again in securing a theatre in this city for a permanent home. He took his company on the road, returning to New-York in May, and occupying Wallack's Theatre, now Palmer's, during the Summer. He was the first manager who gave an entire Summer season of comic opera in New-York, and he did it year after year with profitable results.

Col. McCaull had been ill for nearly six years. In the Winter of 1888 he had a severe fall on the ice in Chicago, receiving a deep cut on the head. From this brain trouble developed, and later paralysis of the muscles of the throat and of his right side. He continued to direct his company for about a year after this, though his speech was so incoherent that only his most intimate friends could understand him when he tried to talk. Finally, he was forced to abandon business altogether, and the De Wolf Hopper Opera Company was organized from the McCaull forces.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Casino.—"The Passing Show" began the last week of its engagement in this city at the Casino Monday night, and will not be seen here again this season, all its time having been booked on the road. It will not be the first attraction at the Bijou when Canary & Lederer assume the management of that house, next month, as was originally announced. During this week Lucy Daly will introduce a new song called "The Leader of Company B," in which she will be assisted by her band of Pickaninnies, and she and William Cameron will appear in a new song and dance entitled "The Ruby." The Casino will pass under the control of the Aronsons again next week. Rudolph Aronson, who will manage the new Music Hall to be established in the house, is still in Europe, but will sail for New-York to-day. Many changes are to be made to adapt the house to the requirements of the Casino Club, and the date now fixed for its opening as a Music Hall is Dec. 24, Christmas Eve. It is possible, however, that some combination companies who are clamoring for time at the Casino may be allowed to occupy it while the alterations are in progress. This question is now under consideration by the Casino Club, and will not be definitely settled until Mr. Aronson's return to New-York next week.

—Smoker at the Garrick.—The "smoker" given at the Garrick Club last Saturday night was by all odds the most interesting of any arranged since the organization of the club, which now includes 160 members, drawn from the theatrical and other professions. The feature of the entertainment provided was an exhibition of "digital billiards" by F. B. Adams, which lasted fifty minutes, and in the course of which Mr. Adams made some wonderful plays with his fingers, ignoring the use of the cue altogether. J. K. Murray and Fred Kane of the "A Gaiety Girl" company also appeared as entertainers, and Ritchie Ling's rendering of "A Winter Love Song" was greatly appreciated. R. A. Roberts, President of the club, who went to London recently, took with him a set of engrossed resolutions, tendering to members of the Eccentric Club of that city the hospitality of the Garrick in New-York at all times.

—The Lyceum's New Play.—The Lyceum Theatre Company, which is playing at the Harlem Opera House this week, is devoting its days to rehearsals of Sardou's new play, "A Woman's Silence," which is to open the regular Winter season next Tuesday. Rehearsals have been in progress some time on the road, but now that the company has its own stage to work on, its progress toward perfection will be much more rapid. The members of the organization are satisfied with their parts, which is by no means the case when new plays are to be produced, and the prospect of a smooth and effective first night's performance is unusually good. Manager Daniel Frohman is personally supervising the rehearsals, with Abbey Sage Richardson, who has adapted the French play to the American stage. The sale of seats for the first week of the new play will begin to-day.

—Lillian Will Change Her Bill.—"The Queen of Brilliants," as presented by Lillian Russell at Abbey's Theatre, has met with the same fate here that it did in London. The opera is not liked, and Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau have decided to withdraw it as soon as preparations can be made for a new production. As stated in The New-York Times last Sunday, a revival of "The Grand Duchess" has been decided on to succeed "The Queen of Brilliants." Yesterday the date for the production of Offenbach's delightful opera was definitely fixed for Monday, Nov. 26, so that "The Queen of Brilliants" will have a career of but two and a half weeks in this city.

—"A Few Bright Lines."—Comedian William H. Crane, like every other popular actor, is overwhelmed with requests for his autograph. Yesterday he received a letter from a young woman asking him to send her his autograph with "a few bright lines." Mr. Crane could not resist this appeal, so prettily made. He sent his Japanese valet out to purchase a yard of silver braid, cut from it four strips, and attached them neatly to a sheet of note paper over his signature, and forwarded these four "bright lines" to his correspondent. He is now anxiously awaiting an acknowledgment of his courtesy.

—Charles Frohman in Boston.—After witnessing the performance of "The New Woman" at Palmer's Monday evening, Charles Frohman took the midnight train for Boston. He has gone to direct the rehearsals by the Empire stock company of "The Masqueraders," with which the season at the Empire is to open, Dec. 3. Mr. Alexander revived "The Masqueraders" at the St. James's Theatre, London, last Saturday night, and a cable dispatch received in this city says that the reception of the play warrants the belief that it will run through the Winter.

—German Plays for San Francisco.—Heinrich Conried has entered into an agreement with Mr. Al Hayman under which the entire German company now playing at the Irving Place Theatre will visit San Francisco every season for a series of ten Sunday night performances, presenting all the novelties that have been presented in New-York under the direction of Mr. Conried. Mr. Hayman's object in effecting this deal is to present to his German patrons in San Francisco a series of plays on the same artistic scale as those given in New-York.

—Treasurer of the Bijou.—When Canary & Lederer take possession of the Bijou Theatre, Dec. 1, Aaron A. Appleton, now in charge of the box office of the Casino, will assume the same position at the Bijou. Mr. Appleton has had a large experience as Treasurer, having begun his career in that capacity with Augustin Daly during his first season in the old Fifth Avenue Theatre, in West Twenty-fourth Street. He is known and liked by nearly every playgoer in New-York, which is a great advantage to the man in the box office.

—Wilson Barrett's Company.—The Britannic, which sails from Liverpool to-day, will have among her passengers Wilson Barrett and his company, who are soon to appear at the American Theatre. On the same steamer will come the scenery and properties of the plays in his repertory, including "The Manxman," "Ben-My-Chree," "Pharaoh," "Hamlet," "Othello," "Claudian," and "Virginius."

—Rose Coghlan's New Play.—The author of "To Nemesis," the new play which Rose Coghlan is to produce during her coming engagement at the Star, is Mrs. Ronaldo Pacheco, the authoress of "Incog," which is now running in London under the title of "Tom, Dick, and Harry." Miss Coghlan will give the play an elaborate production.

—Bijou Theatre.—This is the final week of Marie Jansen's engagement in "Miss Dynamite" at the Bijou Theatre. Next week "The South Before the War" will be produced at this house.

Talks of His Son's Suicide.

George N. Reynolds of Lancaster, Penn., the father of Bradford Reynolds, who committed suicide Monday at 146 East Thirty-fourth Street, called at the Coroners' office yesterday. He said that his son had been melancholy and moody for over two years, and that this lead to his act.

FAVOR THE BALTIMORE PLAN

STATE BANKERS IN SESSION AT THE WINDSOR HOTEL.

A Reception Followed the Business Meeting at Which Gov. Flower Spoke—He Advised the Bankers "Never to Meddle with Politics"—Held the Financiers Responsible for the Panic of 1893—Names of Some of Those Who Were Present.

The Council of Administration of the New-York State Bankers' Association held its second meeting yesterday at the Windsor Hotel.

W. C. Cornwell, W. C. Brewster, James G. Cannon, and Charles Adsit, the association officials, were present, as were many other members from various sections of the State.

The association is divided into groups, or local assemblages, and these were represented by the following Chairmen: A. D. Bissell of Buffalo, Group I.; W. J. Ashley of Rochester, Group II.; Seymour Dexter of Elmira, Group III.; George B. Sloan of Oswego, Group IV.; J. H. De Ridder of Saratoga, Group VI.; C. A. Pugsley of Peekskill, Group VII.; J. G. Jenkins of Brooklyn, Group VIII., and J. M. Donald of New-York, Group IX.

The meeting organized by electing W. C. Cornwell Chairman and Charles Adsit Secretary. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, which was held at Albany, the Chairmen of the various groups made their reports of the October meetings, and the Secretary read the report of the action taken by each group on the "uniform report for bank customers" that the association has thought well to recommend. Messrs. Cannon, Dexter, and Jenkins were appointed a committee to formulate a uniform statement, to be presented by the banks to their customers.

In order to protect the banks against forgery and other criminal means of obtaining money from the banks, the association appointed Messrs. Donald, Edwards, Nash, and Perkins a committee to formulate a plan for protection that shall be known as the "Bureau for the Prevention of Crime."

The so-called "Baltimore plan" of issuing bank notes under the double protection of the American Banking Association and the United States Government was heartily indorsed. Under this plan the banks will be able to issue in notes a sum equal to 50 per centum of their paid-up capital, upon which they will pay the Government a tax, and in the event of a bank's failure there will be a fund to make all losses good to the bank's creditors. In other words, the banks of the country, through their association, stand behind every individual bank, to guarantee its creditors, and to pay the National Government.

The association adjourned to the ladies' parlor, where the members were entertained by the members of Group No. 9 of the association.

The committee in charge of the entertainment consisted of William P. St. John, James Christie, and J. T. Mills, Jr.

The members were met at this reception by many of the city's representative bankers.

Gov. Flower, who had been invited to meet the members, made a few remarks. Mr. St. John introduced him as an old banker who would give them some good advice. The Governor advised them "never to meddle with politics." He spoke of the way the State banks had passed through the late crisis. Among other things he said: "I love the people of this State, and they don't all return the compliment."

He said that at the expiration of his term he expected to go back to business, and swear at the Governor as others had sworn at him.

In speaking of the currency, and the new method of issuing bank notes that the bankers were desirous of carrying into effect, he praised it. Touching on the late panic he said: "You are the men who made the panic as much as anybody. After the savings banks had shut down on the people you got scared and shut down on every one, even the brokers."

His remarks were received with applause and laughter.

Among those present were the following:

M. L. Muhleman, United States Assistant Treasurer at New-York; John S. McLean, President, and William A. Hawes, Cashier of the Greenwich Bank; Alfred C. Barnes, President, and John T. Perkins, Cashier of the Astor Place Bank; George D. Meeker, of the Bank of G. S. Whitson, Assistant Cashier of the National City Bank; President Isaac Rosenwald and Cashier J. D. Abrahams of the Southern National Bank; Cashier W. S. Griffith of the Colonial Bank; President Rasmus S. Hutchins, East River National Bank; President Edward P. Steers and Vice President Isaac A. Hopper, Twelfth Ward Bank; President John McAnerney and Cashier George W. Adams, Seventh National Bank; President George F. Vail and Cashier William J. Worrell, Fourteenth Street Bank; Cashier George H. Richards, Hide and Leather National Bank; President Frederic B. Elliott and Cashier P. Snyder, Hudson River Bank.

President Henry C. Tinker, Vice President Edwin Langdon, Cashier Lewis S. Lee, Assistant Cashier Charles S. Young, Central National Bank; Frederick J. Schenck, Cashier Mercantile National Bank; President Aug. Prentice, Bank of Staten Island; President George M. Hard, Chatham National Bank; President Scott Foster, Cashier William Milne, and Assistant Cashier George Zabriskie, People's Bank; President Edmund D. Randolph, Vice President John T. Agnew, and Cashier Alfred H. Timpson, Continental National Bank; Cashier Floyd S. Patterson, Eighth Avenue Bank; President Charles H. Parkhurst, Fifth National Bank; President Phineas C. Lounsbury, Vice President Allen S. Apgar, and Assistant Cashier Edward V. Gambier, Merchants' Exchange National Bank.

President David P. Porter, Vice President William S. Gray, and Cashier Edwin S. Schenck, Hamilton Bank; President R. L. Edwards, Bank of the State of New-York; Vice President James Talcott, Manhattan Company; President C. H. Ingalls, and Cashier Sprague, Fifth National Bank of Staten Island; President Oliver S. Carter and Cashier C. H. Stout, National Bank of the Republic; Gen. Thomas L. James, President, and W. T. Cornell, Lincoln National Bank; President Edward Cassett, Cashier Frank E. Clinton Bank; President A. S. Frissell and Cashier Frank Dean, Fifth Avenue Bank; President W. H. Gelshenen and Vice President George H. Wyckoff, Garfield National Bank.

Dr. James Hyde, President, and Cashier H. C. Hopkins, United States National Bank; President Ellis H. Roberts and Vice President Charles F. James, Franklin National Bank; President Samuel Bard, Fifth Ward Bank of America; Cashier James M. Donald, Hanover National Bank; Cashier Isaac Howland, New-York National Exchange Bank; President James W. Conrow and Cashier C. H. Roberts, Empire State Bank; President Ebenezer K. Wright and Cashier George S. Hickok, National Park Bank; Vice President James G. Cannon, Fourth National Bank; President William H. Payne and Cashier Frederick W. Livermore, Mount Morris Bank; President E. S. Mason and Cashier Charles Olney, Bank of New-York; President F. D. Tappen, Gallatin National Bank; President H. W. Cannon, Chase National Bank; J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank.

Before the bankers adjourned, refreshments were served, and a delegation from the New-York Banks' Glee Club sang.

Mr. Olmsted Will Decide This Week.

Contrary to expectation, no word was received by the Park Board yesterday from Frederick Law Olmsted as to whether or not he will accept the position of landscape architect of the Harlem River Driveway. Mr. Olmsted will be in the city later in the week, and will then give his answer to the Board.

The Board received an invitation to be present at the unveiling of the statue of Thorwaldsen at Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street next Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Manager Noble of the Empire Hotel appeared before the Board and complained that the small park at Sixty-third Street and the Boulevard has become a haunt for tramps. It was decided to have a special policeman detailed at the park, and to take away the benches.

Ambassador Bayard Sails for Europe.

Thomas F. Bayard, the United States Ambassador to Great Britain, and Mrs. Bayard were passengers by the steamship Havel, which sailed for Bremen yesterday morning.

Others who sailed on that vessel were Mr. and Mrs. Richard Köller, E. J. King, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. Lama, T. E. Oliver, E. Worthington Powell, R. H. Pascall, Miss Marie Pettit, Major Max Richter and Mrs. Richter, H. G. Squires, Mrs. J. F. Stone, and the Misses Stone, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Sprague, Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Thomas, Dr. H. C. Woltereck, and P. H. Wrenn.

Keep up that rasping cough at the peril of breaking down your lungs and throat, rather let the afflicted immediately resort to DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, which cures all coughs and colds and ameliorates all lung complaints and throat ails.—Advertisement.

We said yesterday that America beats the world in the manufacture of many things—gloves for instance.

One maker here in New-York produces gloves that we sell under our own right beside "Dents" best; many customers prefer them to Dents aside from their somewhat lower cost. All styles in regular and cadet sizes.

Ask for the "R. P. & Co." gloves.

A man of irregular shape has to wear ill-fitting underwear—unless he comes to us for it.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. } Prince, Warren, 32d St.

THE NEW-YORK BISHOPRICS.

The Question Before the Annual Convention of the Albany Diocese.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 13.—The twenty-sixth annual convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Albany opened here to-day in All Saints' Cathedral, and will continue to-morrow. The congregation was large, and much interest was manifested in Bishop Doane's address, which was devoted to the proposed redistribution of the territory of the State. He made no suggestions.

The Federal Council has not yet met to receive the report, but probably will meet in January. The proposition, which is intended to secure more efficiency in Episcopal administration, will not go into effect unless it is accepted by the Bishops and diocesan conventions of Western and Central New-York, New-York and Albany, and after that agreed to by the General Convention, which is to meet in Minneapolis in October, 1895. The question will be discussed to-day.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

(All communications for this column must be addressed to the "City Editor, The New-York Times." Matter which correspondents desire to have used in the Sunday edition of The Times must reach this office not later than Thursday evening.)

—Jefferson Dramatic Society.—The Jefferson Dramatic Society has just been organized with a membership of twenty men. The officers are: President—R. W. Arnold; Vice President—Marc. Diamond; Secretary—Joseph F. Spindley; Treasurer—Louis Brick; Stage Manager—Frederick Schaefer; Editor—Joseph M. Harley. The society will produce the well-known little drama, "One Touch of Nature," and the popular melodrama entitled "Robert Macaire," next Monday evening at the Central Opera House. The casts will be as follows: "One Touch of Nature"—William Penn Holder, Frederick Schaefer; Beaumont Fletcher, H. A. Patterson; Mr. Belgrave, Leo Stinus; Jones, R. W. Arnold; Miss Constance Belmour, Mrs. Charles S. Hayes. "Robert Macaire"—Mr. Cormeine, Frederick Sckell; Mr. Dumont, Theodore Kemmerer; Robert Macaire, Frank Thonger; Jacques Strop, Frederick Schaefer; Charles, Leo Stinus; Pierre, M. Holz; Sergeant Loupy, H. A. Patterson; Louis, Julius Preuss; François, J. R. Bestor; Marie, Mrs. Charles S. Hayes; Clementine, Miss Helen Schuch. The society has in preparation "The Rivals."

—Dances at Sherry's.—Those who will act as patronesses for the series of dances to be held at Sherry's on the evenings of Dec. 12 and 18 and Jan. 18 and Feb. 25 are Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding, Mrs. William E. Strong, Mrs. John H. Scriven, Mrs. Philip J. Sands, Mrs. W. Ogden, Mrs. Benjamin Franklin Lee, Mrs. J. Austin King, Mrs. J. Watts Kearney, Mrs. George L. Kingsland, Mrs. Edward R. Biddle, Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. V. S. Pall, Mrs. James B. Cross, Mrs. Francis Delafield, Mrs. Alfred Edwards, Mrs. George Hoffman, and Mrs. William Warner Hoppin.

—Mr. and Mrs. William F. Stanton Entertaining.—Mr. and Mrs. William F. Stanton and family will not return to town for the season until late in December. Mr. and Mrs. Stanton have been entertaining a series of house parties. Among their guests this week are Mr. and Mrs. Howard F. Morgan, Miss Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel D. Wood, Miss Wood, Mr. and Mrs. James G. Haverland, William F. Davidson, Miss Davidson, and Miss Maud Davidson.

—Miss Schuyler Recovering.—The many friends of Miss Mary Schuyler, who has been seriously ill since her return from Southampton, will be pleased to know that she is recovering rapidly. Miss Schuyler is a sister of John Schuyler, the Vice President of the Order of the Cincinnati, and first cousin of R. Fulton Cutting. Miss Schuyler has lived in London a great deal during the past ten years. She is now at 34 East Twenty-second Street for the season.

—Dr. and Mrs. La Roche's Dinners.—Dr. and Mrs. La Roche of Madison Avenue will give the first of a series of dinners next Saturday evening. The floral decorations will be violets and yellow chrysanthemums. Their guests will be Mr. and Mrs. John Jasper, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Esler, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Van Houten, and Mr. and Mrs. Gilson S. Wilson.

—Miss Helen Browne Engaged.—The engagement is announced of Miss Helen Browne, daughter of Mrs. Philip R. Browne of East Fifty-second Street, to Henry R. McNaught of Boston. The wedding will take place early next month, after which the newly-married couple will sail for Europe to spend several months in traveling on the Continent.

First Shipment of Antitoxine.

Dr. Paul Gibier, Director of the Pasteur Institute, Ninety-seventh Street and Central Park West, announced yesterday that the first shipment of antitoxine serum for the cure of diphtheria manufactured in this country would be sent from the institute last night to the Board of Health in New-Orleans, where diphtheria has been raging for nearly a month.

The second shipment will be made to Toronto, Canada, on Thursday.

The President of the Board of Health of New-Orleans, in a letter to Dr. Gibier, says a public subscription has been started by the press in that city for the purchase of the serum and to found a laboratory for its manufacture.

New Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The President to-day appointed the following Postmasters: Connecticut—B. F. Mahan, New-London; New-Jersey—C. A. Haas, Palmyra; New-York—J. M. Fitzgerald, Sacket's Harbor; Frank Eno, Pine Plains.

Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows: Connecticut—J. C. Merwin, Tyler City; Mrs. Jennie Carver, Weston; New-Jersey—Miss Ada Chadwick, Culver; A. M. Allen, West Point Pleasant.

"The Blind Pastor" Resigns.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 13.—The Rev. Thomas Houston, popularly known as "the blind pastor," who has charge of the John Knox Presbyterian Church, has resigned, the congregation being unable to pay his salary. The Rev. J. D. Ellison, pastor of the Bergen Baptist Church, has resigned in order to accept a call from the Central Baptist Church of New-York City.

The most attractive place on West 14th St., near 6th Av., is COWPERTHWAIT'S new store, with its stock of free-wool Carpets and Rugs.—Adv.

Dress Goods Sale.

Astonishing Values.

The great Double Sale of Dress Goods, begun on Monday, will proceed without interruption all through the week, on both floors.

Plentiful quantities of all classes of desirable Suitings—our own fine goods, at astonishingly low prices.

No withdrawals of any of the great values shown on the first day—same reduced prices until sold.

Mixed Goods, Rough-finished plain goods and the balance of most successful Novelties among the reduced lines.

IN THE BASEMENT

A melange of Suit lengths of Cheviot, Covert, Broad Cloth; handsome Plaids and Plain Goods, and shorter lengths of Cloakings, Corduroys, Crepe Checks, etc., marked less than half former prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

STEPS TOWARD CITY REFORMS

THE SEVENTY PREPARING TO SECURE NEEDED LEGISLATION.

Its Executive Committee Selects Members to Prepare Bills to be Presented to the Legislature—Prominent Lawyers an Advisory Committee—A "Power-of-Removal" Bill and One Creating Single-Head Commissions Discussed Informally.

The first meeting of the Executive Committee of the Committee of Seventy since that body determined to continue its work for an indefinite period was held yesterday afternoon. The committee gave its attention to legislation which may be necessary in order to allow Mayor-elect Strong to put into effect a reform policy in all departments of the City Government, or at least in such of them as may be necessary.

The Executive Committee discussed the best methods of securing this legislation, and decided to call upon some of the most eminent attorneys of the city, in both political parties, for advice. It also appointed a special committee of eleven, which will have charge of the preparation of bills and will give them attention when they are before the Legislature.

These members of the Executive Committee were present: Charles Stewart Smith, William Travers Jerome, Gen. Horace Porter, William B. Hornblower, James P. Archibald, Gustav H. Schwab, James P. Faure, and L. J. Callanan.

They were in session an hour and a half, and during that time discussed briefly some of the changes desired. The changed condtions which result from the adoption of the new State Constitution and the necessity of modeling whatever new laws may be desired to meet these conditions were discussed somewhat, and the committee resolved to secure suggestions on these points from men who are familiar with the new Constitution as well as competent attorneys.

In the selection of a Committee on Legislation, especial attention was given to the non-partisan idea on which the Seventy has thus far prosecuted its work, and Republicans, Democrats and members of the German-American Reform Union and the Good Government Clubs were selected. It was first thought that this committee should consist of nine members, but afterward this number was increased to eleven.

It was made up of the following members of the Committee of Seventy: Gen. Horace Porter, Chairman; Simon Sterne, Gustav H. Schwab, Charles C. Beaman, William Travers Jerome, Gen. Anson G. McCook, William B. Hornblower, Lewis L. Delafield, John Claflin, Joseph Larocque, and Charles Stewart Smith. This list includes both the Chairman of the General Committee and the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The committee determined to call on some of the attorneys and others who were prominent in framing the new Constitution to act on the Advisory Committee. The non-partisan idea was again followed, and, after considerable deliberation, the following were selected: Henry R. Beekman, Democrat, Judge-elect of the Superior Court; Cornelius N. Bliss, Elihu Root, Albert Stickney, Francis M. Scott, James C. Carter, Joseph H. Choate, and President Seth Low of Columbia College.

The committee is not yet ready to commit itself as to any changes in the existing laws which it will favor. The questions which it has discussed informally include the "power of removal" bill, and one creating single-headed commissions for some of the departments.

The Committee on Legislation and the Advisory Committee will begin work promptly, and expect to have some of the measures perfected before the Legislature meets. The first meeting, it was said, will probably be held to-morrow.

Invitations are out for a dinner to the sub-committees of the Committee of Seventy for Nov. 22. Among those invited are Mayor-elect Strong, Dr. Parkhurst, Joseph Larocque, Lewis L. Delafield, J. Pierpont Morgan, Gen. Horace Porter, William B. Hornblower, Jacob H. Schiff, Gustav H. Schwab, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Frederic Taylor. The dinner will be given to his fellow-members of the committee and their guests by Simon Sterne.

DAMAGES FOR LOSS OF HER TRUNK,

Mrs. Myrtilla F. Hart Wins Her Suit Against Tiffany & Co.

Mrs. Myrtilla F. Hart, a prominent society woman of Charleston, S. C., secured a verdict of $1,199.50 yesterday against Tiffany & Co., the jewelers, and an extra allowance of 5 per cent.

The action was brought before Justice Barrett, in the Supreme Court, and was to recover $2,500, the alleged value of a trunk containing valuables. The trunk was stored in Mrs. Hart's name at Tiffany's, but was delivered to her husband, from whom she is separated.

Mrs. Hart testified that on July 1, 1891, she stored the trunk, containing her wedding trousseau, wedding presents, family silverware, and laces, with Tiffany & Co. At the same time she stored two clocks and two candelabra, which she eventually recovered.

Mrs. Hart was married to Joshua Hart, one of the leading hardware manufacturers in the South, in 1884. They were separated in 1891, and the wife retained possession of the six-year-old daughter. She alleged that her husband had tried to get possession of their child, but all testimony on this subject and regarding a coming divorce suit was excluded by Justice Barrett.

It appeared from the testimony that in the trunk were letters which Mrs. Hart had intended to use in her action for divorce. Mrs. Hart kept on paying her storage bills to Tiffany & Co. until October, 1894, although the testimony showed that the trunk had been delivered to her husband on Feb. 9, 1892. When Mrs. Hart placed her trunk in storage she was given a receipt and an insurance policy for $1,000. These were produced in court yesterday.

Flannelly Guilty of Manslaughter.

William Flannelly, who has been on trial for the murder of "Polly" Sexton, was convicted yesterday afternoon of manslaughter in the first degree in the Court of Over and Terminer. He was remanded until Friday for sentence.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Artistic people can find new styles in Furniture at FLINT'S, West 23d St.—Adv.

Letters, Monograms, &c.

Trade Mark.

Embroidered to order.

We make a specialty of this work, and have every facility for doing it in large quantities and in the most beautiful manner at moderate prices.

As it has frequently happened that we have been unable to take all the orders offered for embroidery just before the holidays, we would suggest now to those who purpose having embroidery done on handkerchiefs or other articles for holiday gifts the advisability of placing their orders at the earliest possible date.

Send for letter-list with prices.

SPECIAL.

1,200 DOZ.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, embroidered in white, black and white, and fancy colors, scalloped and hemstitched edges, regular price 25c.,

at **15c.** each.

Like every other handkerchief we sell, these are warranted pure linen.

James McCutcheon & Co.,

THE LINEN STORE,

14 West 23d St.

HARDMAN PIANO

The only piano which improves under usage. Highest award at the Columbian Exposition. Used by the best class of people and the best schools in the United States. Great reductions, easy monthly payments. Fine pianos to rent. Second-hand pianos, all makers.

HARDMAN, PECK & CO., 5th Av. and 19th St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—The fifteenth annual report of the President of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New-York has been issued in pamphlet form. It contains an interesting history of the work that has been done by the society.

—No further tidings were received in this city yesterday as to the whereabouts of Jacob S. Kerngood, the commercial traveler who disappeared from a New-York Central train near Syracuse on Monday.

—A coat of varnish was applied yesterday to the bronze statue of Washington on the steps of the Sub-Treasury. The statue had become badly discolored by

PAGES 9–12. WEDNESDAY, **The New-York Times.** NOV. 14, 1894. PAGES 9–12.

MR. HEWITT ON RAPID TRANSIT

THE EX-MAYOR GIVES HIS IDEAS TO THE COMMISSION.

City Hall Park and the Grand Central Station to be the Distributing Points—The Loop to be at the City Hall Instead of the Battery—Broadway Not to be Used South of Union Square—Consolidation Urged to Secure Transfer Privileges.

The Rapid-Transit Commission gave a public hearing yesterday to those who wished to be heard with respect to routes. Chairman Alexander E. Orr and these members of the commission were present: Controller Ashbel P. Fitch, William Steinway, Seth Low, John Claflin, John H. Inman, and John H. Starin. The only absent member was Mayor Gilroy. There were also present Henry R. Beekman and Albert B. Boardman, the counsel; William Barclay Parsons, chief engineer, and Lewis L. Delafield, Secretary. Ex-Mayor Hewitt occupied a seat within the railing. There were more than a score of interested persons in the room when the hearing began.

Chairman Orr said ex-Mayor Hewitt was present at the request of the commission to give his views on rapid transit. He notified Mr. Hewitt that, while others who might address the commission would be restricted to criticism of the route already provisionally selected, anything he might have to say would be heard with pleasure.

Mr. Hewitt said it had been six years since he had investigated the subject with much thoroughness, and he knew but little of what had been done by the present commission. He was willing, however, to answer any questions which might be asked of him, and to give the commission the benefit of any information he might have. Mr. Hewitt outlined the plans for rapid transit he had drawn up when he was Mayor. He considered that there were two centres for the receipt and distribution of passengers—City Hall Park and the Grand Central Station.

"It is my opinion," said Mr. Hewitt, "that it is not possible to lay a four-track tunnel under Broadway. I believe two tracks are feasible, although it might be possible to have four tracks on the double-deck plan.

"I think it would be possible to make some arrangement with the New-York Central Railroad to run a four-track tunnel under its roadbed north of Forty-second Street. Or it could be built on one of the streets parallel to the Central's track, like Madison Avenue."

Mr. Hewitt was informed that Madison Avenue was especially exempt. He replied that he knew it, but thought that, in view of the great public interest in the subject, a law could be passed giving the commission the right to use the avenue.

"It is my impression," continued Mr. Hewitt, "that the chief termini of the main road should be at City Hall Park and at the Grand Central Station. I have been told that it is proposed to make a loop terminus at the Battery. Now, I think the loop should be at City Hall Park, and that below that point the question which should be looked to by the commission is that of distribution. I think this could at first be done by surface roads. But, in view of the magnitude of this undertaking, I believe that ultimately the distributing lines to the ferries and other points from the City Hall should be underground.

"It is my impression that Broadway should not be used south of Union Square. Some parallel street can be used to better advantage. I think that the commission should make arrangements for a consolidation of all the elevated, surface, and rapid-transit lines, so that it will be possible to transfer passengers from one to another. If this is done, in my opinion it will not be necessary to build any new lines on the east side, because that portion of the city seems to me to be adequately served by the elevated railroads.

"It is also my impression that the rapid-transit system should be operated under one management. In what I have to say about the transfer of passengers, and the consolidation of interests between all surface, elevated, and rapid-transit lines, I wish to call your attention to the fact that I have never had any financial or other connection with any of the street-car lines in this city. What I have to say is for the good of the people.

"I also wish to say to the commission, in closing, that I hope the members will not allow themselves to be hurried in their consideration of this subject. I believe the people will uphold me in this advice."

President Orr asked the chief engineer to explain the route which had been provisionally accepted by the commission.

After he had done so, John A. Amundson of 146 Broadway, who said he represented the North Side Board of Trade, asked the commission to construct rapid-transit lines through the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards.

"I suggest to the commission that this section of the city requires at least three lines. The line through the central portion might follow the route of the Harlem River Railroad. Some arrangement might be made with the railroad, or parallel lines could be constructed. To reach the territory between the Harlem River Railroad and the Harlem River, we suggest the use of Jerome Avenue as the most direct route. The lower end of this line should connect with the elevated railroad at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, and there should be a spur to connect with the Harlem River Railroad at Mott Haven. There should be another branch through the centre of the territory between the Harlem River Railroad and the Sound, say along the Southern Boulevard.

"We do not insist on the use of the streets suggested, but they seem to be the best for the purpose."

James L. Wells, also representing the North Side Board of Trade, followed with an appeal for lines in the same territory.

"I want you to understand," said Mr. Wells, "that we now have in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards a city, according to the returns of the last election, greater than any in the State, except four. We have 125,000 people, and manufacturing establishments with a capital of $60,000,000. What we want is a line between the Harlem Railroad and the Harlem River. We want a road which will reach Mott Haven, Mount Hope, Fordham, Bedford Park, and other towns in this neighborhood.

"There is another thing which this commission should think of. It is that, by the routes which have been suggested by Mr. Amundson, the people can reach such parks as Claremont, Bronx, and others in this section."

Commissioner Fitch asked if the city derived any additional income by the annexation of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards.

Mr. Wells replied that when the section was annexed, in 1880, the assessed valuation was $22,000,000. "It is now $65,000,000," added Mr. Wells, "which tells the story. But I will say to you that the greatest increase has been since 1891, when we went to the Legislature and secured the appointment of a Commissioner of Streets. Since that time our increase in every way has been enormous."

Commissioner John Claflin asked Mr. Wells if he would object to an open cut on Jerome Avenue, if the commission decided that this was the most feasible method of construction.

Mr. Wells replied that the people in his neighborhood preferred an underground or elevated road, but would not object to an open cut if that seemed to the commission the most advisable.

"It is claimed," said Mr. Wells, "that Jerome Avenue should not be used, because it is now a great driveway. I do not think this consideration should be allowed to affect the decision of the question, because I do not believe Jerome Avenue will continue to be a driveway. It is destined, in my opinion, to be the great business street of that section, and, as such, would not be destroyed by a transportation line."

"That is also my opinion," said Commissioner Claflin.

Ferdinand Potter asked to be heard on the subject of construction of the road.

Chairman Orr told him that the commission intended to keep strictly to its determination to hear only those who wished to speak to the question of routes.

Mr. Potter replied that the two questions of route and construction were so closely allied as to be inseparable, in his opinion.

Chairman Orr desired Mr. Potter to state briefly what point he wished to make.

Mr. Potter said that he and those associated with him objected to the use of Broadway, if the plans of construction selected by the old commission were adhered to by this commission. He said that, if he could be assured of a hearing, with counsel, at some future time, he would be satisfied.

Mr. Steinway said that the points which Ferdinand Potter desired to raise had been raised by O. B. Potter, and those connected with him, before the Supreme Court. They had been overruled in every particular.

Dr. Wolfgang Goetz addressed the commission on the advisability of using Tenth Avenue, instead of Eleventh Avenue, as had been decided on.

Commissioner Steinway interrupted Dr. Goetz to call his attention to the fact that it had been decided by the engineers that the use of Tenth Avenue was impossible, because the street is filled with the immense Croton mains.

Dr. Goetz wanted to address the Commissioners on the necessity of employing a sanitary engineer to superintend the work, so as to avoid unsanitary conditions.

Chairman Orr called Dr. Goetz to order, as his suggestions carried the discussion outside the limits set for the hearing. Dr. Goetz was given permission to lay his suggestions before the commission in writing.

Chairman Orr asked Mr. Hewitt to say if he had found in his investigations that any other than the underground system was possible.

"I was convinced," replied Mr. Hewitt, "that the only plan that can be adopted is the underground, especially below Fourteenth Street. I have been in all the tunnel lines in Europe. The only objection to the tunnel line is found in the use of coal. But there are systems of electric-motive power which seem now to be practicable, and of compressed air and other methods which do away with the use of coal; so that the only objection to the underground system is removed. I belive it is the only practicable one for rapid transit."

Chairman Orr asked if anybody else desired to be heard. There being no response, the hearing was adjourned until 1:30 o'clock to-day. After the commission went into executive session a number of those interested in the subject dropped in. They will appear at the hearing to-day.

At the executive session the powers and duties of the board under the law were discussed. Mr. Delafield, the Secretary, would not give the reporters for the newspapers any information as to the outcome of this disoussion. A letter was received from Fred A. Fernald making suggestions as to routes, but information as to its contents was withheld. The Central Tunnel Railroad Company asked for a hearing, which was granted for to-day.

FREE LUNCH WOULD TEMPT CHILDREN.

The Rev. Mr. Wilson's Objection to Thomas McGrath's Proposed Saloon.

Thomas McGrath, who once kept a saloon in New-Haven, Conn., and was later an actor in this city, wants to open a saloon at 169 Seventh Avenue. The Rev. J. A. B. Wilson, pastor of the West Eighteenth Street Methodist Church, appeared, with others, before the Excise Board yesterday to protest against the granting of a license to McGrath on the ground that his place is within 275 feet of Grammar School No. 55, in West Twentieth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues.

Among the protestants are President Charles H. Knox of the Board of Education, John Jasper, City Superintendent of Schools; Edward P. Pitcher, Principal of the Boys' Department, and Mrs. Hannah M. Rouse, Principal of the primary department of School No. 55.

At the hearing yesterday, W. M. Abbott, one of the Board of Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, said that there were already several saloons within 275 feet of the schoolhouse.

"I object particularly to this place, because it is convenient to the school," said the Rev. Dr. Wilson. "There will doubtless be a free lunch spread in the place, and the boys will be tempted to slip into the saloon on rainy days and get their luncheons in the liquor saloon, instead of going home. I do not know that my boys would go into the saloon, but I don't want temptation thrown in their way."

The decision in the case was reserved.

WAITING SINCE JUNE FOR TRIAL.

George Schiefele Says He Is Innocent of Grand Larceny and Arson.

George Schiefele, about twenty years old, is a prisoner in the Tombs on a charge of grand larceny and arson. He has been there since June, and says he is innocent of the charges. A different opinion is held in the District Attorney's office, however.

A bag containing watches, diamonds, and rings was stolen June 7 from Mrs. Anna Beran, a dressmaker, who lives at Sixty-seventh Street and Second Avenue. There was a fire in her apartments that night, and it was said to have been of incendiary origin. Schiefele lived in the same house, and, Mrs. Beran asserts, knew the jewelry was in her possession. He was arrested in Brooklyn June 12. The bag of jewelry was in his possession.

He says that two boys named McLean and Clifford handed the bag to him and tried to sell it to him for $15. While he was talking with them a policeman hove in sight and the boys ran away.

Schiefele's uncle, Charles Buehler, a butcher, committed suicide during the Summer. The boy stoutly asserts his innocence. He came to this country from Germany in February. Assistant District Attorney Hartman says the case will probably come to trial in the Court of General Sessions Monday. Assistant District Attorney Townsend will appear for the people. The delay, it is claimed, is due mainly to Fire Marshal Mitchel's examination.

May Seek to Remove Col. Fellows.

There is some talk to the effect that the Committee of Seventy will, after looking the ground over carefully, discover sufficient reason why charges should be preferred before Gov. Morton when he takes office, against District Attorney John R. Fellows.

This can be done without any new laws, if it is found necessary.

Col. Fellows, it is alleged, has been guilty of neglect of duty at various times. If this is shown to be the case the Governor can remove him and appoint a successor to serve until the next general election.

The Lexow committee cannot investigate the District Attorney's office under its present powers, but if it were deemed advisable the Senate might give the committee additional power when it meets again.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

ALBANY, Nov. 13.—Articles of incorporation were filed to-day with the Secretary of State as follows:

Keller Food Company, to manufacture various articles of food in Rochester; capital, $1,000; Directors—Albert E. Copeland, Frederick Keller, and Frank Gage of Rochester.

Cooke Automatic Stoker Company of Rochester, to acquire letters patent for improvement in automatic fuel feeding, measuring, and regulating device; capital, $10,000; Directors—William H. Cooke, Martin W. Cooke, and Calvin L. Stowell of Rochester.

F. & W. Manufacturing Company, to manufacture curtain poles and novelties in New-York City; capital, $5,000; Directors—Mark Fishell, Ellis Wooster, and Joseph B. De Lery of New-York City.

Ellenville Gas Company, a reorganization of the present gas company in Ellenville, Ulster County; capital, $24,000; Directors—Sylvanus T. Cannon, Frederick S. Howard, and Hiram R. Steele of New-York City.

Wallace-Walker Company, to manufacture inks, stationery, and typewriter supplies in New-York City; capital, $10,000; Directors—Alfred E. Hubbard, Theodore W. Hubbard, Anastasia Gordon, and Sterling Wallace of New-York City, and Andrew M. Walker of Brooklyn.

Iroquois Manufacturing Company, to carry on the manufacture of hardware, tools, mechanical apparatus, and novelties in Buffalo; capital, $300,000, divided into 3,000 shares; Directors—Charles Henry Myers, who subscribes for 2,950 shares of stock; Patrick Henry Hinman, James J. McNally, Henry H. James, Dayton A. Minar, and John C. Griffith of Buffalo.

Troy Cold Water Kalsomine Manufacturing Company; capital, $10,000; Directors—Michael McDonough and William L. McDonough of Troy and Richard W. Herman of Utica.

Piqua Club Association, to provide a clubhouse in New-York City and to furnish means for social enjoyment and for the practice of all manly sports and the promotion of physical culture; capital, $50,000, divided into 500 shares; Directors—Charles Gensiinger, who subscribes for 290 shares; Robert Williams Abbott, J. D. Dais, and Henry Edwards of New-York City, and Horace H. Mitchell of Newark, N. J.

New-York City Teachers' Association, to advance and protect the great and diversified interests of the public school teachers of the City of New-York, to assist teachers in intellectual development, to cultivate and promote social and friendly intercourse, to establish and preserve a spirit of good-fellowship among teachers and educators, to furnish financial assistance and support to those teachers who have suffered misfortune, to procure land and to erect thereon a suitable building for the use and purposes of the society, to establish a library, reading room, and lecture halls, and to advance and upbuild in all legitimate ways the interests of teachers; Directors—Matthew J. Elgas, Gustave Straubeneller, Joseph A. Wade, Eugene R. Darling, Abraham K. Vankleeck, B. D. L. Sutherland, Wilbur E. Hudson, Elijah A. Howland, Henry P. O'Neil, Hugh P. O'Neill, Henry C. Litchfield, Henrietta Woodman, Sarah F. Buckelew, Marietta A. Clark, Ellen F. Holly, Julia A. Birdseye, Carrie Fay Cobb, Anastasia F. Morgan, Emily A. White, and Caroline Emanuel.

SAYS A BURGLAR STABBED HIM

THEN HE FIRED AND HIT, MINISTER SECKERSON ASSERTS.

A Young Brooklyn Clergyman's Story of a Midnight Struggle—Blood Stains Lead Along a Fence and Suddenly Stop—Alleged Shots That Capt. Eason Says Neighbors Did Not Hear—Doctor Who Treated the Minister Cannot Be Found.

The police of the Fourth Precinct, Brooklyn, and of Police Headquarters are trying to unravel a mysterious stabbing and shooting affray in which a young minister and a young burglar were involved early yesterday morning at 376 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. The clergyman is the Rev. Frederick C. Seckerson, assistant pastor of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, who has charge of the Willoughby Avenue Chapel, Willoughby and Grand Avenues.

Mr. Seckerson has a stab wound in the biceps of his right arm. The police have the dagger with which the wound was inflicted. The burglar is supposed to have a bullet somewhere in his body. There are a great many blood stains on a carpet and a shed and along a fence, but they do not afford a clue as to which route the burglar took while escaping.

Police Capt. Eason of the Fourth Precinct is inclined to discredit Mr. Seckerson's story, and Inspector MacKellar is also skeptical, but they say that they will make every effort to find the minister's assailant. What motive he could have in misstating the facts of the case they do not pretend to say.

Mr. Seckerson is about twenty-two years old, and boards with Fordham C. Miles, at 376 Greene Avenue. He is the son of R. S. Seckerson, commander of Moses F. Odell Post, G. A. R., and has been the Rev. Thomas D. McLeod's assistant about a year. He is a smooth-shaven young man, of slight build, but muscular and wiry. He is engaged to a daughter of Mr. Miles.

Mr. Seckerson sleeps in the rear parlor. It is his custom to leave a window raised about two inches to let in air. He retired about 11 o'clock Monday night, and, according to his story, was awakened about 1 o'clock by hearing some one moving about his room. He immediately saw that the window was wide open, but he could see no one. He sprang from the bed, and was met by a man who jumped up from behind a large armchair and who held a dirk in his hand. Mr. Seckerson reached over to a small table standing by the side of his bed, and seized an old-fashioned thirty-eight-calibre revolver, which, according to his story, was fully loaded. The burglar saw that the minister intended to fight, and sprang toward him, cursing him. Mr. Seckerson raised his revolver, and at the same instant the burglar made a lunge at him with the dirk. Mr. Seckerson stepped back, but not far enough to escape the blade, which caught his right biceps and cut him severely. Then, realizing that it was life against life, the young minister says, he sent a bullet into his visitor's body.

The burglar turned and jumped out of the window on to a small shed, and thence to the fence. Mr. Seckerson says he fired another shot and then fainted. The burglar got away.

Mr. Miles and the rest of the household were aroused, and Mr. Miles ran into Mr. Seckerson's room and found him standing against a table, bleeding and apparently unconscious. Mr. Miles, as soon as he saw that his boarder was not killed, aroused him from his stupor and assisted him to bandage his wound and to dress himself. A policeman of the Fourth Precinct arrived a few minutes later, and a search of the premises was made. On the shed outside the window fresh blood was found in large spots, and near the edge was found a new dagger with a blade about six inches long and a bone handle. It had a small steel guard. The blade bore the imprint of George Williams, Sheffield, England.

The policeman searched every yard in the neighborhood, but could find no trace of the burglar. It was a bright moonlight night, and it was easy to trace the blood stains halfway along the fence, but there they stopped and the trail was lost. The policeman took the knife to the police station, where he reported the case to Capt. Eason.

The Captain called out all his reserves, and in a few minutes they rattled into the house in a patrol wagon and made another and more thorough search of the neighborhood, but were unable to find anything that could suggest a clue.

When he had become sufficiently composed, Mr. Seckerson says, he went alone to a doctor in the neighborhood and had more skillful treatment applied to his wound. He then returned to his room, and later in the morning went to a surgical acquaintance in this city, who dressed the wound again.

Mr. Seckerson was not inclined to talk about the affair when a reporter for The New-York Times called on him yesterday afternoon. He said he was sorry the affair had been made public. He exhibited his night robe, the right arm of which was slit and stained with blood.

The rear yard of the house adjoining on the north, that of Mr. Miles, runs clear back to Lexington Avenue. The other lots are built upon. Mr. Seckerson said he believed the burglar walked along the fence scantling to this yard, and thus escaped into Lexington Avenue without meeting with any obstruction.

"The fellow got $7," Mr. Seckerson said, "besides my bullet. Mr. Miles came to me last night and asked me to cash a check for him. I took my cash box out from a desk and opened it on the centre table. A bright light was burning in the room and the curtains were raised.

"After cashing the check, I left $7 on a Greek Testament on the table. Now, whether some one was watching and saw us exchange the money, I don't know, but it would have been an easy matter for any one in Lexington Avenue to have seen us. When the room is lighted, the interior is plainly visible at that distance. I remained up till 11 o'clock.

"I always have a revolver with me. I was fully justified in shooting the burglar. The fellow got out of his presence was when he jumped at me. He was a smooth-shaven fellow, and wore a slouch hat and dark clothes. He cursed me in good English, which satisfies me that he was not a foreigner, and aimed a blow with his dagger at my heart. As soon as he struck my arm, I shot him. I don't know where the ball struck him, but I think it was in the body. I am surprised that he got away so quickly after losing so much blood. He must have found some way to dress his wound very soon after he was shot. I fired the second shot in the air."

Mr. Seckerson said he did not know the name of the doctor who first dressed his wound, and he would not tell the name of the surgeon who afterward attended him. His story was corroborated in the main details by Mr. Miles.

The police, however, do not agree with everything Mr. Seckerson says about the affair, and, while they do not allege that his story is false, they say there are many things which need an explanation. Capt. Eason, who was at the scene of the burglary within twenty minutes, said that it was not until he and his men arrived that the neighbors knew anything had happened, and he said if shots were fired they would certainly have been awakened.

Another strange circumstance, the police think, is that Mr. Seckerson cannot name the doctor who first treated him, nor can any doctor to be found in the vicinity who bandaged his wound. The fact that the blood stains stop half way along the fence, Capt. Eason argues, is also suspicious.

"At the same time," he said, "we are investigating this case just as if we were convinced that it was genuine. We are going around to every cutlery establishment in the city to see if we can get from them information as to the purchaser of the knife. It is new, and was bought very recently. We shall ferret the affair to the bottom, and until we know just what the facts are I shall say nothing."

"I won't express an opinion of the case," said Inspector MacKellar. "I don't say I think it suspicious. I only say I don't know. Our Central Office men will investigate the matter thoroughly."

Every hospital in Brooklyn was visited by the police yesterday to see if any man answering the description of Mr. Seckerson's assailant had applied for treatment, and in every case negative replies were given. The hospital officials were requested to detain any man who called suffering from a bullet wound, unless he could give a satisfactory explanation of how it was inflicted.

ARE AFTER CAPT. WESTERVELT.

Complaint that Policy Is Being Played in His Precinct.

In executive session the Police Board yesterday afternoon received complaint that many policy shops were flourishing in the Twenty-eighth Precinct, commanded by Capt. Westervelt. The complaint was referred to Superintendent Byrnes for investigation, with directions to prefer charges if he found the facts to be as stated.

In the open session of the board Patrolman George Lang of the Thirty-first Precinct was dismissed for being absent from roll call. He has a bad record, having been fined sixty-nine days' pay during his short career in the department. Commissioner Shoehan voted against dismissal, on the ground that the evidence did not justify the punishment, and that the officer would be reinstated by the courts.

Patrolman William Lawson of the Twenty-fifth Precinct was also dismissed. He was appointed in 1893, and during his service fourteen complaints have been made against him. When he was tried on the last charge, that of being absent from his post, five other complaints were pending.

Patrolman John Fitzgibbons of the Nineteenth Precinct was fined thirty days' pay for insubordination and using foul language to his superior officer. He had brought a professional witness to swear for him, whose testimony President Martin said was flat perjury.

Several other delinquent patrolmen were punished by fines.

A letter was received from Assistant District Attorney Wellman, special counsel for the Police Department, inclosing a communication from Lee Phillips, Secretary of the Civil Service Examining Board, and D. N. Carvalho, the expert in penmanship, informing him it had been discovered that two policemen, in addition to those already named—Patrolmen John Dowling of the Thirty-fourth Precinct and Adolphus W. Rehage of the Twenty-seventh Precinct—had secured their appointments by fraud having been personated before the Civil Service Board by the same man who personated the others. These have already been summoned before the board to show cause why they should not be dropped from the roll. It was resolved to notify Patrolmen Dowling and Rehage to appear before the board, with the others accused, on Nov. 20.

Mr. Merrill, Treasurer of The Judge Publishing Company, complained of the conduct of George Aiken, an Inspector of Election in the Fifth District of the Eleventh Ward. He is deaf, and got Merrill's name wrong on the registration list. Merrill was arrested, and had to secure a mandamus before his ballots were accepted. Aiken will not be allowed to act as an Inspector again.

The board opened bids for twelve new patrol wagons. The figures ranged from $690 to $275 for each wagon. The lowest bidder was George B. Mar. The matter was held for further consideration.

READY TO SPEAK IN M'KANE'S FAVOR.

His Former Pastor Has Written to Gov. Flower About Clemency.

ALBANY, Nov. 13.—No formal petition asking for the pardon of John Y. McKane has been received by the Governor, despite reports to the contrary.

The Rev. J. V. Saunders, pastor of the Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church of New-York City, wrote a personal letter to the Governor, however, concerning McKane.

The Rev. J. V. Saunders, pastor of the Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church, was seen by a reporter for The New-York Times in relation to the report that he had sent a petition to Gov. Flower for a pardon for John Y. McKane.

Mr. Saunders said that the report that he had signed a petition for the pardon of McKane was untrue.

"I have not asked the Governor to pardon McKane," he said. "I simply wrote him a letter, and told him that, having been McKane's pastor for three years, and knowing his private life and character as well as any other minister who was ever his pastor, should an occasion occur when an appeal for Executive clemency were made, I should be glad to give him any information in my possession.

"I knew McKane most intimately in his private life, and always had a high regard for him, and although I am not indebted in any way, I would do anything that I possibly could to let a little sunshine into his cell or to get him out of it by proper means.

"I do not believe that it would be well to pardon him at the present time, as Mr. Shepard would surely send him back again if he could.

"For this reason I did not ask for a pardon, but simply wrote as I did, that I might have an opportunity to tell the Governor, should an occasion occur, just what a clean private and home life McKane lived, in a place where a lesser man with the autocratic powers that he possessed would have been contaminated and done wrongly.

"McKane made a distinction between what he meant to do and what he did, and feels that he is suffering not for what he meant to do, but for what was done contrary to his ideas."

AN INTRUDER CHASED AND CAUGHT.

Arthur E. Espanoza Charged with Burglary by Charles Wake.

Charles Wake, manager for the city district of the Equitable Assurance Company, had an encounter with an alleged burglar at his house, 348 West Thirty-second Street, early yesterday morning, and, as a result, Arthur E. Espanoza, a Mexican printer, was held in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday for examination on a charge of burglary.

Mr. Wake saw a man going out of his bedroom door at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. He picked up his revolver and shot at the intruder, who ran. Mr. Wake pursued him, shooting as he ran. The man ran down the stairs and through Thirty-second Street to Ninth Avenue, where Mr. Wake overtook him and secured his arrest.

The prisoner gave his name as Arthur E. Espanoza. He said a woman had taken him to the house. A quarrel had followed, and Mr. Wake was called in to decide it. Mr. Wake, he said, attacked him.

Mr. Wake denied the story.

After Espanoza's arrest Mr. Wake found his watch in the street, attached to a picture frame upon which he had hung it.

Lieut. Norton to be Reprimanded.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The findings in the case of Lieut. Charles F. Norton, who was temporarily in charge of the cruiser Adams when she ran aground in Bering Sea, reached the Navy Department to-day. Lieut. Norton was charged with culpable negligence in failing to take proper soundings, neglecting to exercise proper care and attention, failing to make proper allowances for known currents, and running the vessel at high speed during a fog in violation of the international regulations for preventing collisions at sea.

Secretary Herbert has not yet approved the verdict of the court, which is understood to have found the accused guilty of an error of judgment only, and sentenced him to a reprimand from the Secretary of the Navy. Lieut. William P. Elliot, the navigating officer of the Adams, has been tried on similar charges by the same court, but the findings in his case have not yet been received.

Inter-College Debating League.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 13.—A Yale-Harvard-Princeton debating league has been formed for this year. The plan has been consummated by correspondence between the three colleges, and all have agreed to participate in a series of three debates during the coming Winter. One of the forensic contests will be held in New-Haven, one in Cambridge, and the third in either Princeton or New-York. The subjects and dates will be decided upon later. The first of the debates will be held about Jan. 15.

Persistent Burglars Rewarded.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Nov. 13.—The Post Office here was again entered by burglars last night. The safe was blown open and about $900 worth of stamps and money carried away. This little office seems to be a favorite with a gang which periodically visits it. The last time it was robbed, about six weeks ago, the robbers found scarcely enough to pay them for their trouble.

GREATER NEW-YORK PROBLEMS

THE COMMISSIONERS WILL CONSIDER THEM WITH GREAT CARE.

Determined to Work Only for the Highest Good of All Concerned—President Green Suggests an Immediate Extension of Police and Health Jurisdiction—He Is Directed to Draw Up Plans for First Legislation.

The Greater New-York Commission met yesterday morning to discuss plans to submit to the Legislature.

The members present were President Andrew H. Green, Vice President J. S. T. Stranahan, John H. Brinckerhoff, Frederick W. Devoe, George J. Greenfield, John L. Hamilton, Edward F. Linton, Calvert Vaux, and William D. Veeder. Charles P. McClelland appeared after the meeting adjourned, and State Engineer C. W. Adams was not present at any time. Mr. Green and Mr. Stranahan sat side by side.

The spirit of the meeting was a clasping of hands, general good-fellowship, and a sublime aspiration to do nothing rash, but to effect the highest good for all concerned. Naturally the commission did nothing yesterday but generalize, and if any members had ideas as to details they did not express them, or at least no chance was given to express them in full.

One man from Kings County did have in his pocket 5,000 or 6,000 words of suggestions and resolutions that he intended to have incorporated in a bill to be submitted to the Legislature, but as soon as the others saw what was up he was at once suppressed, not exactly in the way the guinea pig was suppressed in "Alice in Wonderland," but just as effectively.

Once or twice again, when general opinions were freely thrown about, a member ventured to ask a particular question or suggest some detail, when he was at once shunted off by the statement that that would be considered later, after a plan should have been submitted. For instance, when Mr. Stranahan moved that the President prepare a draft of the first legislation he thought necessary, Mr. Greenfield asked: "What about the judiciary?" Mr. Stranahan hurried to explain that the judiciary would undoubtedly be included in Mr. Green's plan, and action could be taken when that plan was made public.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Green, who made the following address:

Gentlemen: I have asked you to come together to consider the measures necessary for the consummation of the project for the establishment of what has come to be popularly known as the Greater New-York, in which an important advance has been made since our last meeting.

While the official returns have not yet been gathered, it is apparent that it has received the sanction of the people. A small majority appears against it from the town of Flushing, and perhaps from part of the towns of East Chester and Pelham.

This commission has now before it a task and a duty of great responsibility, more weighty than often arises in municipal affairs. That task lies in devising the necessary laws for submission to the Legislature at its coming session as the foundation of the new metropolis and to prepare the machinery for its government.

Philosophers and theorists have heretofore drawn in their closets charters for cities unborn, in unpeopled regions, which have proved ineffective and unworkable as soon as they began to be needed.

This commission has to undertake a practical and vastly different sort of work, and, while its deliberations for the last four years have done much toward a comprehension of the general scheme of consolidation, it scarcely need be said that patience, the most careful consideration, and much labor of a technical character will be required to weld into one the many Governments now existing of various forms and under divers conditions in the proposed area.

We need not be surprised if from some quarters we hear manifestations of impatience that the benefits of consolidation do not appear as promptly as was hoped, and from others apprehensions of added burdens of taxation and debt.

The transition from the existing numerous forms of administration of public affairs in these various cities and towns to a single Government that is to give effect to the proposed union, without shock or detriment to any interests, will require the most considerate, deliberate, and intelligent handling.

At the outset it will, I think, be advisable to frame the measures to be submitted to the Legislature of rather a general character, a framework or skeleton of consolidation accompanied with authority to the Legislature that these different municipalities shall constitute one city, with one executive head, a local legislative body fairly representative of every district, with adequate powers and a common jurisdiction over the whole area, leaving minor details to be supplied from time to time as fitting occasion offers.

Government and administration as now existing in the various municipalities must be preserved effective until the machinery for the administration of the greater city is provided, equipped, and put in motion.

Among the first provisions of practical union will be the extension of police and health jurisdiction over the whole area, and I see no reason why this may not be promptly done. It would certainly do much in the furtherance of economy and efficiency in these departments and be very beneficial.

It is believed that the heads of existing City Governments will cordially co-operate in effecting the change from present conditions to the new Government.

This commission has no partisan aims or objects. It does not propose to disturb any person in place, property, or powers, but rather to facilitate and render the transactions of public business more convenient and to introduce system, discipline, and economy in all its departments.

Mr. Stranahan expressed himself as well pleased with Mr. Green's moderate tone, and added:

"I should like to see in proper shape and form the ideas contained in your communication so far as the commencement of legislation may be concerned. I move, then, that the President be asked to indicate at the next meeting, which shall be called at his pleasure, the first steps which he deems necessary, and which we all look forward to with more or less concern. That we need to move slowly and carefully is evident."

The motion was put and carried unanimously. It was here that Mr. Greenfield asked his question about the judiciary and was answered as told above. Mr. Stranahan went on to say that the interests of all the parts of Greater New-York would be taken into consideration, and that Mr. Green would probably not commit himself for or against any of these preliminary questions.

Mr. Veeder called attention to the fact that many constitutional offices exist that cannot be affected by the commission. This remark, and what he was apparently going on to say, showed dangerous signs of a disposition to get out of the beaten track of generalities, and Mr. Green led him gently back by saying: "If we pronounce for or against any particular official there will arise a host of opposition. Let us confine ourselves to the outlines and settle details later."

"And your plan will not be a charter?" put in Mr. Linton.

"No," answered Mr. Green. "New-York and Brooklyn have each a Mayor, and they cannot be got out until their terms expire. Let these two Mayors get together and agree on appointments to be made. Let the officials of the other towns also—"

Here Mr. Stranahan broke in with a story which saved the day for the principle of general ideas. He had occasion, he said, to call, a day or two ago, on the Mayor of Brooklyn. The Mayor was out, and Mr. Stranahan asked the clerk for a copy of Brooklyn's charter. The clerk was not quite sure if there was a copy in the office, but on investigation he found there was just one. He told Mr. Stranahan that he had recently asked the Mayor's clerk in New-York about the New-York charter, and learned that there was not even one copy of that in his office.

The point of this story was seen, and a motion to adjourn was made at once. However, before the meeting broke up reference was made to Pelham and certain districts in that vicinity whose votes on the question of consolidation are not yet known. A large portion of these townships includes parks that benefit the adjoining districts and belong to New-York City. It was suggested that, even if the votes up there were unfavorable to consolidation, New-York might take advantage of its ownership in these parks to force consolidation.

The votes of Queens County towns affected by the act were also read, and showed that, while Flushing is against consolidation, the total vote stands 7,799 in favor of and 4,820 against consolidation.

Mr. Linton got in the last word with a peroration that expressed the sense of the meeting. He said:

"This commission realizes that it is expected to produce the grandest charter in the New World. And it will. The thing cannot be done in a day, and many difficulties will arise which it will take great patience and determination to surmount. But they will be surmounted."

He added that he made these remarks to show that he and his fellow-Commissioners appreciated fully the responsibility that was put on their shoulders and the immense work that lay before them.

ALDERMEN CANVASSING RETURNS.

The Politically Dead Reading the Testament of the Politically Living.

The people of this city made a new political will last Tuesday. In it they devised that Tammany should no longer hold possession of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty. By a codicil in the shape of constitutional amendments the people also provided that the new trustees of their rights, the reform Government, should also deprive Tammany of all its other political property.

The Tammany Board of Aldermen sworn in by the County Clerk as the Board of Canvassers began yesterday to officially read this will by way of an official canvass of the votes. It was a case of the politically dead reading the testament of the politically alive and in robust health.

There were plenty of happy faces in the chamber of the Common Council, that big, sombre room on the second floor of the City Hall, where the count is taking place. In the big crowd that gathered there at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon reformers jostled Tammany men and Republicans, State Democrats, good politicians, bad politicians, honest men, and men of suspected honesty.

Representatives of the Committee of Seventy sat near "Silver Dollar" Smith. Oliver Sumner Teall circulated about, happy in recalling the result from the Second Assembly District. Alfred R. Conkling sat with vast tables of figures in front of him. He was there to represent all Republican candidates in city and State, and also to have a special eye upon the returns in the contested Aldermanic election case of Brown versus Kilboy, from the Second District. Mr. Conkling has had experience in this kind of work. Certain indictments were found last year that are still well remembered.

The Committee of Seventy was well represented in this vigil over the canvass. Gen. C. H. T. Collis, W. Travers Jerome, Isaac H. Klein, Richard Deeves, and Julius J. Frank are on the Seventy's committee of watchers. J. Augustus Johnson, President of the Confederated Council of Good Government Clubs, is looking after the interests of the clubs. John Proctor Clarke is watching the count, or will watch it, when the figures of the Thirteenth Congressional District are reached in the interest of Mr. Shannon, the Republican who defeated Amos J. Cummings for Congress. In a quiet, unobstrusive way, Col. Asa Bird Gardiner and Henry D. Hotchkiss watched the progress of events in the interest of Tammany. Mr. Warley Platzek, Robert E. Deyo, and David Leventritt, all of the Wigwam's Legal Committee, will also take a hand in this work. Thomas F. Wentworth represents William C. Baxter, the Republican elected to the Assembly in the Ninth District.

When the Aldermen had been sworn in as County Canvassers by County Clerk Henry D. Purroy, Col. George B. McClellan, President of the Board of Aldermen, was at once chosen Chairman of the Board of Canvassers, and Deputy County Clerk Scully was made its Secretary.

On Alderman Morgan's motion, the canvassers proceeded to canvass the vote of the First Assembly District. Big Alderman Flynn, from the First, began to drone out the returns in a melancholy monotone. When he reached the name of Kennefick, for Alderman—his own old place—his voice seemed to tremble a bit. Flynn wanted that nomination himself, but the organization wouldn't give it to him. He had had a row with Mayor Gilroy.

Alfred R. Conkling wanted Col. McClellan to send for Inspectors who had not made their returns promptly. He announced his intention of making complaint against them to the Grand Jury, but afterward said he would take no action against them if they were sent for and asked to explain. This Col. McClellan promised to do.

The count in the First District was finished at 5:15, and then the board adjourned until this morning at 9:30. The figures were not added, but the result will not be affected in the First District. The board will probably sit every evening, as it wants to finish the count within ten days.

John N. Outwater, who has tabulated the returns for so many years, is not doing it this year. C. A. Harris, an expert accountant of 71 Broadway, is doing the work. Mr. Outwater, it is said, had no disagreement with County Clerk Purroy over the work, but was too busy to attend to it.

COLLEGE PLACE IMPROVEMENT.

Aldermen Pass the Last Resolution Necessary to Start the Work.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday a resolution, offered by

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

THE STOCK MARKET LESS ACTIVE AND LARGELY PROFESSIONAL.

Waiting for the Official Announcement of the Government Bond Issue—London a Buyer of Its Specialties—Half the Day's Business in Sugar Certificates—Insiders Unloading Fearful of Congress—Atchison Securities and Mr. Little's Report.

The stock market yesterday was less active, and was largely professional. Traders were undoubtedly embarrassed by the emphatic assertions from interested quarters that the Government would not issue bonds at this time, and they held off pending official information. This did not come until just at the close of the market, when a Washington dispatch announced that the matter had been fully decided, and that the circular calling for bids would be issued during the evening.

Early prices were higher on a better feeling in London, whence came orders for purchases of Atchison, St. Paul, Louisville and Nashville, and Erie. More than 50 per cent. of the day's business was done in Sugar, and it closed at its lowest price of the day, 91⅛, a net loss of 1⅞ points. The insiders who acquired stock recently were sellers, but they resorted to the masterful manipulation in which art they are past masters to cover their operations. No one realizes better than they that a day of settlement is not far off, and that it is almost certain to come before the snow is off the ground. In the coming session of Congress the Republicans will be given an opportunity to make good the talk against the trust they indulged in so freely during the recent campaign, and, unless they stultify themselves, the monopoly will receive a severe shaking up. The other industrials were quiet. Western Union was fairly active and was strong on the operations of the pool. Rumors of improved earnings were current.

The railway list moved within narrow limits. The Grangers were under slight pressure on reports of the smallness of the grain movement at the West. Talk of a reduction in the rate of dividend by the Northwestern was revived, but there was no definite information about the matter. A semi-official announcement was made that the regular dividend of 1¼ per cent. would be declared on the stock of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy next week. There was very little done in the coal stocks. Louisville and Nashville was fairly well held on London buying and reports of satisfactory earnings. It closed ¼ up, at 56⅛.

The strength of Atchison issues was regarded as somewhat extraordinary, in the face of Mr. Little's report. This report shows that the earnings of the property were only sufficient to pay 2.05 per cent. on the general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds. Since June 30, the date of the accounts passed upon, the earnings of the system have declined so materially that it is doubtful if in the current year anything will be earned for these bonds. It is believed now that the reorganization plan will have to be a drastic one, and that all classes of securities will be called on to make concessions.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market continued easy. Call loans were made at 1 per cent. throughout the day.

Time money showed some signs of hardening. Rates were 1 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months, and 3½ per cent. for longer dates.

Commercial paper was in good demand, but the supply was not increased. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 8¼@4 per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

Call money in London was quoted at ¼ per cent., short and three months' bills at ⅝ per cent.

The Clearing House exchanges were $119,642,475, and balances $5,759,899. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $897,474.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was very dull, and the tone was rather heavy. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.87 for sixty-day bills and $4.88 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.86¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼@$4.87½ for demand, $4.87½@$4.87¾ for cable transfers, and $4.85 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 6.17½ for long and 5.15⅛ for short, reichsmarks at 95 5-16 and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans--Commercial, 100 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 8-16 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-10 discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 12½c. Boston—5@8c discount. Chicago—15c premium. St. Louis—Par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 63¾ bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 63⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 51¼c.

In London bar silver was quoted at 29½d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $20,237,722, and the exports for the same period $86,704,610. The net exports, therefore, have been $66,366,880.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

The exports of domestic products for the week were $6,044,519, and since Jan. 1, $314,750,862, against $325,668,161 same time last year. The week's exports included 15,534 bbls apples, 5 bbls pot ashes, 3,331 lb beeswax, 149,109 bbls wheat flour, 71 bbls rye flour, 2,610 bbls cornmeal, 256,562 bushels wheat, 5,543 bushels oats, 2,684 bushels peas, 21,229 bushels corn, 1,307 bxs candles, 1,387 tons coal, 19,832 bales cotton, 9,202 bales hay, 531 bbls spirits turpentine, 1,772 bbls resin, 202 bbls tar, 124 bbls pitch, 9,084 gallons lard oil, 1,193 gallons linseed oil, 142,738 gallons cottonseed oil, 7,781,273 gallons petroleum, 2,360 bbls pork, 2,562 bbls beef, 438 tcs beef, 3,123,605 lb cutmeats, 80,441 lb butter, 750,978 lb cheese, 3,686,625 lb lard, 889 bbls rice, 251,362 lb tallow, 3,557 hhds tobacco, 1,568 pks tobacco, 88,347 lb manufactured tobacco, 3,806 lb whalebone.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

The domestic receipts for the week included 220,958 pks flour, 8,798 pks cornmeal, 932,550 bushels wheat, 442,100 bushels oats, 261,250 bushels barley, 10,450 bushels peas, 355,400 bushels corn, 42,573 bales cotton, 2,059 bbls spirits turpentine, 5,659 bbls resin, 610 bbls tar, 2,912 bbls pork, 965 bbls beef, 19,740 pks cutmeats, 28,781 pks butter, 23,406 pks cheese, 11,745 tcs lard, 17,669 kegs lard, 2,204 bbls whisky, 1,227 hhds tobacco, 2,621 pks tobacco, 1,928 bales wool, 3,637 bbls beans, 4,251 pks buckwheat flour, 7,421 bbls cottonseed oil, 2,873 bbls molasses, 1,089 bags peanuts, 30,104 pks eggs, and 1,027 pks rice.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold the following securities at auction yesterday at the Real Estate Exchange:

5 shares Equitable Gaslight Company, $100 each, 170.

50 shares Tanite Company, Stroudsburg, Penn., $100 each, 32½.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Coal	90	90	90	90	89	....	100
American Cotton Oil	28¾	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	28¾	29	605
American Cotton Oil pf	76¾	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76	77	15
*American Sugar Refining	93¼	93⅝	91⅞	91⅞	91⅛	91¼	96,535
*American Sugar Refining pf	95	96	95	95	94	94⅞	151
American Tel. & Cable Co	91½	91½	91	91½	90	92	120
*American Tobacco	102¼	102¼	101	101	100½	101⅜	1,637
American Tobacco pf	107⅛	107⅞	107⅝	107⅞	108	110	5
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	6⅛	6⅜	5¾	5⅞	5⅜	5⅝	3,506
Baltimore & Ohio	70	70	70	70	69½	70	10
*Bay State Gas	27	27	25¾	26⅜	26	26⅝	1,200
Canada Southern	52½	52½	92¼	52¾	51½	52	365
Central Pacific	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15½	16¼	20
Chesapeake & Ohio	19½	19½	19½	19½	19⅝	19½	420
Chicago Gas	76½	76⅞	76¼	76¼	76¼	76⅝	6,120
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	95	95	95	95	....	95	30
Chicago & Northwestern	103¾	103¾	102¾	103	102¾	103	3,009
Chicago & Northwestern pf	140	146	145½	145½	145	....	50
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	70¼	70¾	70¼	70⅝	70½	70¾	9,050
C., C., C. & St. Louis	39	39	38⅜	38⅜	38½	39½	400
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	....	....	10
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	63⅝	63⅝	63¼	63⅝	63⅜	63½	12,505
Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pacific	65¼	65¼	64½	64½	64½	64⅝	8,050
Colorado Fuel & Iron	26½	26½	26½	26½	25½	26	200
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	72	72	72	72	....	....	25
Delaware & Hudson	127½	127⅝	127	127	126¾	127¾	600
Delaware, Lack. & Western	161	162	161	161½	161	162	700
Denver & Rio Grande pf	37	37	36¾	36⅞	36⅜	37	500
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	6	6	6	6	6	7	100
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	9⅞	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10	2,400
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	101	101	101	101	101	101½	120
General Electric	36⅜	36⅞	36½	36½	36½	36⅞	715
Great Northern pf	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	100½	102	200
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	5	5	5	5	3¾	4¼	10
Illinois Central	93	93	93	93	92½	94	100
Iowa Central pf	26	26	26	26	25⅝	26	100
Laclede Gas	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	19½	20½	122
Laclede Gas pf	77½	77½	77¼	77½	77	78	100
Lake Erie & Western	18½	18½	17⅝	17⅞	17¾	18	200
Lake Erie & Western pf	73¾	73½	73¼	73¼	72⅜	73¼	100
Lake Shore	137¼	137⅝	137	137	136¾	137	425
Long Island	86	86	86	86	86	88	300
*Long Island Traction	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	13	100
Louisville & Nashville	56¼	56⅝	56	56⅛	56	56⅛	4,635
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal	22	22	22	22	21	24	300
Mahoning Coal R. R.	102	103	102	102	101	....	500
Manhattan Consolidated	106¾	106¾	106	106	106⅜	106½	5,470
Michigan Central	100	100	100	100	99⅝	100	75
Missouri Pacific	30	30	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	30	700
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	14⅛	14⅞	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	23¾	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	23½	23⅞	150
*National Lead Co	42	42	41¾	41¾	41¼	41⅞	595
*National Lead Co. pf	88½	88¼	88¼	88¼	88½	88¾	20
New-Jersey Central	96⅞	96⅞	95⅞	96¼	96⅜	96⅝	2,595
New-York Central	100⅝	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝	100	100½	210
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd	32⅜	33½	32¼	33	32¾	32⅞	6,790
N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis	14½	14½	14¼	14½	14½	14⅞	100
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf	67	67	67	67	....	73	100
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf	30	30	30	30	30	31	100
N. Y., Lake Erie & Western	15	15½	15	15	15	15½	1,040
N. Y., Lake E. & West pf	29	31	29	31	28½	30	240
N. Y., Sus. & Western	16	16	15¾	15¾	15⅜	16	275
Norfolk & Western	7½	7½	7½	7½	7⅜	7⅝	125
North American	5	5	5	5	4½	5	30
Northern Pacific pf	18⅞	18⅞	18¾	18¾	18⅜	19	300
Ontario & Western	16½	16½	16¼	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	550
Pacific Mail	23½	23½	23⅛	23⅜	23¼	23½	105
Philadelphia & Reading	17⅞	18	17⅝	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	2,100
Pittsburg & Western pf	28	29	28	29	28½	30	65
P., C., C. & St. Louis	17½	18	17¼	18	17½	18	300
P., C., C. & St. Louis pf	45½	48	45½	48	47	50	400
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chi	158½	159	158½	159	158	....	300
Pullman Palace Car Co	160¼	160¼	160¼	160¼	159	161	110
Rich. & West Pt., 5th in. pd	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17½	17⅜	17½	300
St. Louis Southwestern pf	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝	102
St. Paul & Omaha	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	35⅜	35⅝	200
Southern Pacific	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅝	450
*South. Rail., when issued	12¾	12¾	12⅜	12½	12⅜	12½	1,090
*South. Rail. pf., when issued	39¾	39¾	39	39	39	39½	1,749
Texas Pacific	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅜	895
Texas Pacific Land Trust	9⅝	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	8½	10	250
Union Pacific	13¾	13½	13¼	13½	13⅜	13⅝	153
United States Cordage	11⅜	12	11	11½	11½	11⅝	1,362
United States Cordage pf	19½	20	19	20	19¼	19½	1,176
United States Rubber	44½	44⅝	43¾	43⅞	43¾	44¼	1,000
United States Rubber pf	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	96	97	300
*United States Leather pf	60	60⅝	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	60¼	410
Wabash	6½	6½	6⅜	6½	7	....	60
Wabash pf	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14½	15	235
Wells-Fargo Express	105	107	105	107	105	....	30
Western Union Telegraph	89	90¼	89	89⅞	89⅞	90	11,698
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12	12⅝	400
Wisconsin Central	4	4	4	4	4	5	100

Total sales 191,430

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S Fé 4s 9,000 69½; 15,000 69¾; 1,000c 70; 1,000 70; 15,000 69¾; 2,000 70; 10,000 69¾; 30,000 69⅝; 10,000 69½; 10,000 69½; 8,000 69¾; 20,000 69¾; 15,000 69½; 7,000 69½; 4,000 69⅝; 2,000 69½; 5,000 69½; 10,000 69½; 5,000 69½; 10,000 69½; 10,000s20f 69; 12,000 69; 5,000s20f 69; 5,000 68⅞; 5,000 69

Atch, Top & S Fé 2d 3-4s, Class A 10,000 21; 5,000 21¼; 18,000 21; 10,000 20⅞; 13,000 21; 10,000 20⅞; 10,000 21; 5,000 21¼; 5,000 21½; 500 21¾; 500 21½; 1,000 21¼; 5,000s3 21½; 5,000 21¼; 10,000 21; 5,000 21

Canada So 1st Gtd 2,000 111½

Canada Southern 2d 2,000 105¼

Cent Pac 6s, 1896 1,000 102¾

Cent Pac 6s, 1897 1,000 103½

Cent Pac 6s, 1898 6,000 105⅝

Ches & Ohio Con 5s 10,000 108

Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 8,000 77⅝; 1,000 77¾; 25,000 77½

Ches & Ohio, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s 4,000 96; 2,000 96; 1,000 96

Chi, B & Q Cons 7s 1,000 124½; 5,000 125¼

Chicago & Erie Inc 10,000 28

Chi G L & C Co 1st 3,000 92¼

Chi & North Pac 1st, Trust Receipts 1,000 42

Chi & North Cons 7s 2,000 145

Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 1,000 103⅞; 1,000 104; 5,000 103¾

Chi, R I & Pac 6s 7,000 129

Chi, St L & P Deb 5s 5,000 92¾

Colorado Midland 4s 3,000 25½; 1,000 25

Col, H Val & Tol 5s 5,000 93; 5,000 91¼

Colorado Midland 1st 7,000 77¼

C, St P, M & O Cons 3,000 129½

Det, Mack & M L G 3,000 23

East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 11,000 105

E T, V & G Equip 5s, D, M & Co Certs 10,000 89

Erie 4th Mortgage 6,000 113¾

Erie 5th Ext Gold 4s 1,000 103

Flint & Père M 6s 5,000s3 113

Ft Worth & D C 1st 2,000 74⅞; 3,000 75¼; 1,000 74½

Gen Elec Co Deb 5s 5,000 91½

H & Tex Cen Con 6s 25,000s3 100

Illinois Central 3½s 1,000 98

Int & Gt North 1st 1,000 116

Int & Gt N 2d Mtge 10,000 71

Kanawha & Mich 4s 4,000 77¾; 1,000 77⅞

Laclede G L Co of St L 1st 5s 1,000 68

Laclede G L Co of St L 1st 5s 9,000 89½; 30,000 90

L E & W 2d 5s 3,000 104

S & M So 2d Coup 5,000 125½; 25,000 125⅛

Lehigh Val Term 5s 5,000 108⅝

Lehigh V of N Y 1st 19,000 103

2,000 103⅛; 3,000 103¼

Lehigh & W B Con Assented 1,000 108

Louisville & Nashville Unified Gold 4s 10,000 78¾; 4,000 99

L, N A & Chi Cons Mill & St Paul 1st, Chi & Mo Riv 5s 4,000 108

Dakota & Gt So 5s 4,000 107½

Mil & St P 7s, Gold 1,000 127½

Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 8,000 83⅝; 2,000 83½; 500 82⅝; 16,000 83¼

Mo, Kan & Tex 2d 28,000 47⅜; 30,000 47½; 46,000 47; 1,000 47¼; 2,000 47; 13,000 47¼

Mo, K & T of Tex 5s 6,000 77

Mo, Kan & East 1st 9,000 84; 26,000 84⅜; 14,000 84

Morgan's L & T 5s 5,000 123½

Nash, C & St L 1st 7,000 135

Mob & Ohio G M 4s 5,000 68¼; 10,000 66¼

Nash, C & St L Cons 2,000 100

N Y, Chi & St L 4s 1,000 101⅝; 4,000 101¾

N Y Elevated 1st 2,000s3 111

N Y & Harl 1st Coup 2,000 120

N Y, L E & W new 2d Consol 1,500 77; 5,000 77½; 12,000 78

D, M & Co Eng Certs 1,000 76; 5,000 76¼; 10,000 76¾

N Y, N H & H 4s, Cons Deb Certs, all installments pd 10,000 140

N Y, O & W Con 5s 1,000 111; 1,000 110⅝; 1,000 110⅝

N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s 10,000 87⅝; 7,000 87¾; 1,000 87⅞; 3,000 88; 5,000s20f 87¾

North Pac 2d Coup 5,000s100 89¼; 2,000s20f 89½; 2,000 89½; 2,000s20f 89½

North Pac Cons 5s 6,000 30

Nor Pac Col Tr Notes 2,000 71

North Ry of Cal 5s 8,000 91¼

Ohio Southern 1st 5,000 90; 11,000 99¼

Ohio South G M 4s 1,000 51

2,000 50⅞

Ore Imp Co Cons 5s 12,000 55¾; 5,000 55½

Oregon R & N 1st 2,000 109¼; 5,000 109¾; 2,000 109¾

Ore Short Line 6s 5,000 86½; 7,000 87

Ore S L & U N Con 2,000 114¼

Peo & Pekin Un 2d 10,000 67⅜

Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc 1,000 31

2d Pref Inc 35,000 20½

Phil & Read Gen 4s 28,000 78

Rich & Dan 5s, Trust Co Certs, Stamped 6,000 87½

Rio Grande West 1st 10,000 70½

St Jo & Grand I 1st, Trust Co Certs 10,000 61; 2,000 61½; 5,000 62

St L Southwest 1st 2,000 60¾

So Pac of Cal 1st 2,000 108

So Pac of N Mex 1st 10,000 102

San A & Ar Pass 4s 1,000 58¼

Savannah & West 1s. 5,000 55¼; 5,000 55⅞; 1,000 56

St Paul, M & M 1st, Montana Ext 4s 22,000 86

St Paul, M & M 1st, Montana Con 5s 1,000s20f 101

Southern Ry 1st 5s, when issued, with Jan '95 Coup 25,000 88¼; 15,000 88; 2,000 87⅞; 2,000 88⅛; 10,000 88¼

with July '95 Coup 8,000 85½

with Jan '96 Coup 4,000 82¾; 2,000 83¼

with July '96 Coup 1,000 80¼

Tex & N O Cons 5s 7,000 92¼; 8,000 92½

Texas & Pac 1st 5s 9,000 80¾; 10,000 80½; 10,000 90

Texas & Pac 2d Inc 5,000 26⅞; 28,000 26½; 6,000 26⅞; 9,000 26⅞; 5,000 26¾; 2,000 26⅝

Tol, A A & Cad 6s 2,000 72

Tol, A A & G T 1st 1,000c 85

Tol, St L & K C 1st, Trust Receipts 18,000 62

6,000 62½

Union Elevated 1st 3,000 84

Union Pac 1st, 1896 2,000 106¼

Union Pac 1st, 1897 1,000 106⅝

Union Pac 6s, 1898 3,000 107⅞; 5,000 108

Union Pac 1st, 1899 3,000 108¾

Union Pac Gold 6s, Col Trust Notes 2,000 87

U Pac Ext S F 8s 21,000 98; 10,000 98½; 5,000 98¾

U S Cordage Co 1st 1,000 74½; 1,000 74

U S Leather Co 6s 19,000 110

Va Midland G M 1,000 96

Guarantees Stamped 10,000s20f 95

Wabash 1st 5s 10,000 104½; 3,000 104¾; 3,000 104½; 10,000 104¾

Wabash 2d Mtge 5s 1,000 71

West Shore Gtd 4s 5,000 106¾; 2,000 106⅞; 5,000 106⅞; 2,000 106½; 6,000 106½

Registered 5,000 105½; 5,000 105¾

Wheel & L E 1st 3,000 103

Wis Cen Co 1st 4,000 57½; 5,000 57; 3,000 56¾

Total sales $1,629,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex	143	146
Alb. & Sus	165	175
Alt. & T. H. 3d	36	37
Am. Dist. T. 3s	50	60
Am. Express	118	116
At. & Pac	1	1½
B. & O. S.W. pf., new	7½	9
B. & S. I. pf.	130	..
Bos. A.L. pf.	190¾	..
Brunswick Co	3	4¾
B., R. & P.	..	20
B.,R.& P. pf.	..	60
B.,C.R. & N.	49	51
Can. Pacific	62½	63
C. F. & M.	5	6
Cent. & So. Am. Tel.	104½	..
Chi. & Alton	142	145
Chi. & E. I.	50¾	53
C., M. & St. P. pf.	120½	121½
Cleve. & P.	158	..
C. C. & I. D.	8	10
C. & H. Coal	6	7
C.,H.V. & T.	18	19
C., H. V. & T. pf.	61	67
Consol. Coal	31	33
Con. Gas Co.	123½	124¼

*Unlisted.

	Bid.	Asked.
D. & R. G.	12½	13¾
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	30	..
*D., S. S. & A.	3½	4
D., S. S. & A. pf.	8½	11
E. T. V. & G. 1st pf., cts. all pd.	17	20
E. T. V. & G. 2d pf., cts. all pd.	12½	13½
E. T., V. & G., cts. all pd.	10¼	11½
Erie T. & T.	51⅝	53
E. & P. H.	35	50
F. & P. M.	7½	14
F. & P.M.pf.	45	..
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	8	10
Homestake	17	..
Iowa Cent.	7½	8
Kan. & M.	..	10
K. & D. M.	..	5
K. & D.M.pf.	18	30
L.,N.A. & C.	7	8
L., N. A. & C. pf.	21	24

	Bid.	Asked.
L.,St.L. & T.	1⅝	..
M. C. R. pf.	106	..
Man. Beach	2	6
Md. Coal pf.	45	60
Mex. N. cts.	..	2
M. & St. L., all as. pd.	29	31
M. & St. L. pf., al. as. pd	....	45
Minn. Iron	..	50
Mobile & O.	18	19
N.C. & St.L.	66	70
Nat. Lin Oil	20½	21
Nat. Starch	6½	9
N. S. 1st pf.	45	50
N. S. 2d pf.	25	31
New Cent. C.	7	9
N. Y. & N. H.	194	..
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	44	44¾
Nor. So.	64	..
N. & W. pf.	23½	24¼
North. Pac.	4⅜	4¾
N. W. Tel.	104½	..
Ohio South.	16	18
Ont. Mining	8	..
Oregon Imp.	13	14
Ore. S. L. & U. N.	8	9½

	Bid.	Asked.
Ore. R. & N.	20	25
Penn. Coal	275	..
Peo. & East.	2½	5
P., D. & E.	3½	4¼
Proc. & G.	150	..
P. S. & P.	140	..
Quicksilver	1	2½
Quicksil. pf.	..	15
Rens. & Sar.	182	..
R. & W. P. pf., t. r.	21½	22½
R., W. & O.	115½	117
St. L. So.	96	..
St. L. S. W.	5	5½
St. P. & G.	5	8
St. P. & D.	21¼	26
St.P. & D.pf.	85	97
St.P. & O.pf.	110	113
St. P.,M.&M.	107	110
Sil. bull. cts.	63⅜	..
Tenn. C. & I.	16¾	16¾
Tol. & O. C.	46	54
T. & O.C.pf.	75	80
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	4½	5
U. S. C. gtd.	..	42
U. P.,D. & G.	4½	5
U. S. Ex.	43	45
*U. S. L.	9½	9½
W. & L.E.pf.	40½	43¾

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Amer. Sugar Ref.	93⅝	93⅝	91	91½	47,350
Amer. Tobacco	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	100
At., T. & S. F.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	2,680
Chicago Gas	76⅝	76¾	76⅜	76⅜	4,490
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	65¼	65¼	64⅝	62½	9,270
Chi., Bur. & Q.	70	70	75⅜	75½	12,730
Chi., M. & St. P.	63½	63½	63½	63½	950
Cent. of N. J.	96½	96⅞	96¼	96¼	110
Chi. & Northwest.	103½	103½	102¾	103	160
Des. M.&Ft. D. pf.	37½	37½	37½	37½	120
Del. L. & West.	161¾	161¾	161¼	161¼	20
Distilling & C. F.	10	10	10	10	530
General Electric	36⅞	36⅞	36½	36½	50
General Electric	36⅞	36⅞	36½	36½	50
Louis. & Nash.	56¼	56⅝	56	56⅜	450
Manhattan	106	106	105⅞	105⅞	30
Missouri Pacific	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¼	60
National Lead	42	42	41¾	41⅞	250
N. Y. & N. E.	32⅝	33½	32½	33	5,500
N. Y., O. & W.	16½	16½	16¼	16¼	50
Phil. & Reading	17⅝	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	770
Rich. & W. P.	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	70
U. S. Cordage	11	12	11	11⅞	380
U. S. Leather pf.	60	60	60	60	100
Wabash pf.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	20
Western Union	89¼	90¼	89	89⅝	4,490

Total sales 90,860

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 2d, A.	21	21	21	21	$1,000
A., T. & S. F. 4s	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	5,000
Erie 2d cn	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	5,000
E. T., V. & G. cn. 5s	105	105	105	105	2,000
F. W. & D. C. 1st	75	75	75	75	5,000
Int. & G. N. 2d	71	71	71	71	3,000
Kan. & Mich. 4s	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	3,000
Mo., K. & T. 2d	47¾	47¾	47	47	17,000
Mob. & O. gen	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	4,000
N. Y., O. & W. 4s	88	88	88	88	2,000
Ohio South. 1st	99	99	99	99	2,000
Ore. Imp. 5s	55½	55½	55½	55½	4,000
Phil. & Read. gen.	78	78	78	78	5,000
Texas Pac. 1st	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	5,000
Texas Pac. 2d	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	8,000
Wabash 1st	104½	104½	104½	104½	3,000

Total sales $72,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Flag	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	500
Castle Creek	.02	.02	.02	.02	1,000
Chollar	.74	.80	.74	.80	350
Horn Silver	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	100
Savage	.64	.64	.64	.64	100
Yellow Jacket	.76	.76	.75	.75	200

Total sales 2,250

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
December option	55¼	55⅜	54¾	54⅞	505,000
May option	60⅛	60⅛	59⅞	60	57,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note pf	45	50
American Grocery 1st pf	30	45
American Surety Company	200	..
American Typefounders	3½	5
American Typefounders' pf	30	35
Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non-Halford)	185	190
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	100½	..
†Atlantic Trust	200	220
Barney Dumping Boat Company	5	10
Barney & Smith preferred stock	92½	95½
Barney & Smith Car common	20	24
‡Beech Creek R. R. stock, (4 per cent.,) N. Y. Central	93½	..
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	114½	117½
†Broadway & Seventh Avenue	181	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	108	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	108	111
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	106	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	164¼	166
Brooklyn Elevated	8	10
Brooklyn Elevated (Seaside ext. 5s)	64½	..
Brooklyn Gas Company	109	118
Brooklyn Traction	13½	14½
Brooklyn Traction pf	69½	72½
Buffalo & N. Y. Air Line pf	102	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	101	..
Buffalo Street Railway stock	66

FINANCIAL—Continued from Page 10

Reorganization of the VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, October 9, 1894.

To the Holders of the First Mortgage Bonds
AND
To the Holders of the Consolidated or Second Mortgage Bonds of the Valley Railway Company.

Notice is hereby given that a plan and agreement for the reorganization of the Valley Railway Company, dated October 9th, 1894, have been made and entered into by the undersigned as a Reorganization Committee in the interests of the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds and the Consolidated or Second Mortgage Bonds.

A majority of the First Mortgage Bonds and a very large amount of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds have been deposited with the Committee under and pursuant to said plan and agreement.

Copies of the plan and agreement may be obtained from either Myron T. Herrick, Chairman of Committee, or John F. Whitelaw, Secretary.

THE GUARDIAN TRUST COMPANY of Cleveland, Ohio, and **CENTRAL TRUST CO.** of New-York, will receive deposits of bonds of either class and issue their negotiable certificates of deposit in exchange therefor as provided by the agreement.

It is important in the interest of a speedy reorganization for the benefit of bondholders of both classes that all holders of any of the bonds of this Company become parties to the agreement and deposit their bonds without delay.

THE TIME FOR DEPOSIT OF BONDS WITHOUT PENALTY HAS BEEN EXTENDED UNTIL NOVEMBER 20TH, AFTER WHICH DATE A CHARGE OF ONE PER CENT. WILL BE MADE ON ALL BONDS RECEIVED.

MYRON T. HERRICK,
President, the Society for Savings.
JOHN F. WHITELAW,
President, National City Bank.
WILLIAM BINGHAM,
Sinking Fund Commissioner.
H. R. NEWCOMB,
Treasurer, Savings and Trust Company.
J. J. SULLIVAN,
Cashier, Central National Bank.
JNO. J. SHIPHERD,
of C. H. Potter & Company, Bankers, Cleveland, Ohio.
WASHINGTON E. CONNOR,
New-York.
HENRY N. PAUL, JR.,
Philadelphia.
Reorganization Committee.

SQUIRE, SANDERS & DEMPSEY,
S. E. WILLIAMSON,
Counsel to the Committee,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. Michigan

REORGANIZATION.

The Plan of Reorganization submitted Sept. 7, has been modified.

Representatives of the Bondholders of the MT. PLEASANT, CADILLAC & LAKE MICHIGAN Divisions, indorse said Plan.

Bondholders of the GRAND TRUNK & NORTH MICHIGAN Divisions also indorse said Plan.

To Stockholders: Plan is indorsed by Stockholders' Committee and Directors.

The General Endorsement of the Plan by 1st Mtge. Bondholders of the several Divisions, and by the stockholders, assures its success.

It is important, in order to perfect a speedy and equitable reorganization, that all securities be deposited promptly.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
20 William St., Depository for Bonds.
THE ATLANTIC TRUST CO.,
39 William St., Depository for the Stock.

GEO. W. MURRAY,
WM. H. MALE,
THOS. A. McINTYRE,
JOS. RICHARDSON,
HENRY S. REDMOND,
E. C. STEDMAN,
JAMES B. CLEWS,
} **Committee.**

HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Counsel, 20 Wil'm St. D. M. MONJO, Sec'y, 41 Wall St.

BONDHOLDERS' REORGANIZATION
OF THE
Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Company.

THE METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY 37 Wall St., N. Y. City, is the depositary for the **Grand Trunk and No. Mich. Bonds.**

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, 54 Wall St., N. Y. City, is the depositary for the **Mount Pleasant, Cadillac, Lake Michigan, Frankfort & So. Eastern and Consolidated Bonds.**

Copies of the plan and agreement can be obtained from either of said Trust Companies and from the Secretary of the Committee. Bondholders are urged to deposit their Bonds, under said agreement, before Dec. 1, 1894.

GEORGE W. QUINTARD,
AMOS F. ENO,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
E. K. WRIGHT,
ROBERT M. GALLAWAY,
R. C. MARTIN,
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
Reorganization Committee.

LORD, DAY & LORD,
120 Broadway, Counsel.
D. C. TATE, 96 Broadway, Secretary.

OREGON SHORT LINE

First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds.

More than a majority of the above-mentioned bonds have been deposited with this Committee. Application has been made for listing the Central Trust Company's Engraved Certificates of Deposit on the New-York Stock Exchange.

Further deposits of bonds will be received at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, 54 Wall St., New-York, or at the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Boston, on the terms stated in the last advertisement, or upon application to any member of the Committee.

R. C. MARTIN. Chairman, 50 Broadway.
JOHN BIGELOW,
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
BERNHARD MAINZER,
GORDON ABBOTT.

GEO. P. BUTLER, Secretary, 54 Wall St.
Nov. 12, 1894.

OFFICE OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.

This Committee is still receiving deposits of the Second Mortgage Bonds, and invites all holders who desire representation solely on the merits of their mortgage and free from entanglements with other interests to deposit their bonds with the New-York Security and Trust Company, No. 46 Wall St., in exchange for that Company's negotiable receipts.

JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON, Chairman.
120 Broadway, New-York, Oct. 29, 1894.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.

INCOME MORTGAGE BONDS,

DUE JANUARY 1, 1891.

The above-described bonds and all unpaid coupons attached, will be paid, with interest thereon, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, 54 Wall St., New-York City.

Interest ceases Nov. 18, 1894.

By order of **Minneapolis & St. Louis Stockholders' Committee.**

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Preferred stock of the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Company, represented by Certificate No. 671, for twelve shares, and Certificate No. 3282, for one share, respectively, were heretofore issued to the undersigned, B. F. Stevens, a resident of London, England, who is the lawful owner thereof. Said certificates since their issue have been lost, destroyed, or stolen. The undersigned has made application to the said railroad company to have issued to him a new certificate in place of the certificates so lost, destroyed, or stolen, and all persons are warned against negotiating said Certificates Nos. 671 and 3282, or either of them. Dated New-York, November 7, 1894. B. F. STEVENS.

Financial.

Reorganization of the

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY SYSTEM

OFFICE OF THE REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE, 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.

Referring to the previous notice, the undersigned committee invites bondholders and stockholders of the Union Pacific Railway Company and of other companies comprised in the Union Pacific system to deposit their securities under a preliminary agreement which has been prepared for their protection. Copies of this agreement, specifying the securities, may be obtained from either of the depositaries.

DEPOSITS MAY BE MADE WITH:

The Mercantile Trust Co., New-York City.
The American Loan & Trust Co., Boston, Mass.
J. S. Morgan & Co., London, England.
Adolph Boissevain & Co., Amsterdam, Holland.

The agreement provides that, in case any depositor shall be dissatisfied with the plan of reorganization when submitted by the committee, or in case no plan shall be submitted before the 4th of March next, he may withdraw his securities without charge within thirty days thereafter.

As soon as possible, application will be made to list the certificates of deposit upon the Stock Exchanges of New-York, Boston, London, and Amsterdam.

July 10, 1894.

CALVIN S. BRICE,
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
GRENVILLE M. DODGE,
A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN,
H. L. HIGGINSON,
SAMUEL CARR,
} Committee.

L. M. SCHWAN,
W. E. GLYN,
} Secretaries.

FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON,
JOHN W. SIMPSON,
VICTOR MORAWETZ,
of Counsel.

$150,000 N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.

First Mortgage Registered 7 % Bonds, Due Jan., 1903.

$250,000 Western Transit Co.

4 1-2 % Coupon Bonds, Due Feb., 1903. Guaranteed by the **New-York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.**

$250,000 Beech Creek R. R. Co.

4 % Stock, exempt from Taxation, including Income Tax. Guaranteed by the **New-York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.**

Harvey Fisk & Sons,
24 Nassau Street, New-York.

Kansas Pacific 6% Consols.

TRIAL OF SUIT.

In the suit against the Trustees of the Consolidated Trust, the Supreme Court of New-York has limited the time to November 19th, 1894, for the defendants to plead, and has ordered the cause upon the November Equity Calendar. Under these circumstances, the committee will adopt the most stringent measures known to the law for enforcing the prompt restitution of this trust estate.

The time for bondholders to sign the agreement is extended to November 20th, 1894. After that date a penalty of 1 per cent. will be required from any non-assenting bondholders.

Copies of the agreement may be obtained at **CONTINENTAL TRUST CO.,** 18 Wall St., N. Y., and **STATE STREET SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST CO.,** Boston.

SILAS B. DUTCHER,
President of the Hamilton Trust Co.
HENRY N. WHITNEY,
of Kissam, Whitney & Co.
OTTO T. BANNARD,
President of Continental Trust Co.
THEODORE W. MYERS,
Ex-Comptroller of the City of New-York.
WILLIAM A. NASH,
President of Corn Exchange Bank.

Ex-Chief Justice CHARLES P. DALY,
L. J. MORRISON, Counsel.
JOHN ROONEY, Secretary,
4 4 Broadway, New-York City.

New-York, Nov. 13, 1894.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.

In accordance with previous notice, holders of General Mtge. 4 per cent. bonds who have not already assented to the Readjustment Agreement can, on depositing their bonds under the agreement, cash the three overdue coupons with interest thereon at 6 per cent. to January 1, 1895, or, at their option, receive for their coupons equitable 6 per cent. interest certificates.

General Mtge. bonds, Income bonds, stock, and deferred Income bonds may be deposited on or before December 31, 1894, with either of the following depositaries:

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.

The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The London County Bank,
LONDON.

DATED OCTOBER 30TH, 1894.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY,
234 5th Av.,
New-York, Nov. 13, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that subscription agreements to the increased capital stock of this company, pursuant to the circular to the stockholders dated Oct. 15, 1894, will be received from them at the above office on and after this date until Dec. 1 next at noon.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.

Dividends.

Office of the
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
3 d Av., 6 5 th and 6 6 th Sts.
New-York, Nov. 12, 1894.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of this company that a semi-annual dividend of four dollars per share has this day been declared on the capital stock, payable on Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1894, to stockholders of record on Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1894, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books of the company will be closed on Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1894, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until Friday, Nov. 30, 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M., to prepare for the payment of the dividend.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ALFRED LAZARUS, Secretary.

THE H-O COMPANY, 71 AND 73 PARK PLACE, N. Y. November 8, 1894.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of Two Per Cent., ($2.00 per share,) being the sixth consecutive quarterly dividend on the preferred stock, was declared, payable Nov. 20, 1894. Transfer books will close Nov. 12, and reopen Nov. 21.

CHAS. C. SLOANE, Secretary.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,260 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Meetings and Elections.

Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield FIRST MORTGAGE.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of Central Trust Company certificates for the first mortgage 6 and 7 per cent. bonds of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Railway Company that, pursuant to Paragraph 6 of the agreement of bondholders, dated Oct. 1, 1889, a meeting of the holders of certificates for bonds deposited pursuant to said agreement has been called, and will be held at the office of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, 54 Wall St., New-York, on FRIDAY, Nov. 16, 1894, at 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

At said meeting there will be presented for the consideration of certificate holders important questions touching their interests, and any resolutions adopted by a two-thirds vote will bind all certificate holders. It is therefore important that as many certificate holders as possible shall be represented at such meeting in person or by proxy.

Dated New-York, Nov. 9, 1894.

HENRY W. SMITH, Chairman;
THEODORE W. MORRIS,
FRANK C. HOLLINS,
CHARLES ROBINSON SMITH,
Majority of Committee.

Office of the
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
Third Avenue, 65th and 66th Streets,
New-York, Oct. 27, 1894.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of this company that the annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, 1894. The polls will be open at 2 and close at 4 P. M. of that day.

The transfer books of the capital stock of the company will be closed on Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1894, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until Thursday, Nov. 15, 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of ascertaining the stockholders entitled to vote at the annual election.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ALFRED LAZARUS, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New-York, Oct. 30, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall St., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Directors.

J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

An election will take place at the office of the New-York Catholic Protectory, 415 Broome Street, New-York, on 6th December, 1894, to fill vacancies in the Board of Managers of the Protectory. Polls open at 3:30 P. M. B. LAWRENCE, President.

ROBERT J. HOGUET, Secretary.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS,
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 14,

At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of executors.)

$5,000 Wabash R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
$5,000 U. S. Leather Co. 6 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1913.
$5,000 Nash., Chat. & St. Louis R. R. 6 p. c. Cons. Bds., 1928.
$4,000 Montana Cent. R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds.
$10,000 Kings County El. R. R. 2d Mtg. Certfs.
$1,000 Oregon R'way & Navigation Co. Cons. 5 p. c. Bds., 1925, (Trust Co. Certf.)
$6,000 Deutsche Verein 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
$100 Deutsche Verein Certf. of Indebtedness.
40 shs. Central National Bank.
20 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
100 shs. Clev., Cinn., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. com.
200 shs. Tennessee Coal & Iron Co. common.
100 shs. American Cotton Oil Co. common.
1,000 shs. Phoenix Mining Co.
50 shs. Consld. Refrigerating Co. Ctf. Deposit.
50 shs. Consld. Electric Storage Co.
$250 Subscription to the Capital Stock of the New-York & New-Jersey Bridge Co.
10 shs. Credit Indemnity Co., North Carolina.
$500 Land & River Impt. Co. Div. Scrip, 1897. (For account of whom it may concern.)
4 2-3 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
100 shs. Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. common.
10 shs. Nat'l Bank of North America.
10 shs. Long Island Bank.
5 shs. New-Jersey & San Domingo Brewing Co.
20 shs. Consolidated Fire Works Co. common.
25 shs. Consolidated Fire Works Co. prefd.
100 shs. Cent. Safe Deposit Co., N. Y. (Hypd.)
10 shs. Mechanical Rubber Co. prefd.
$500 Mechanical Rubber Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd.
28 shs. Journeay & Burnham common.
$666 Mutual Fire Ins. Co. Scrip, 1888 & 1890.
$400 United States 4 p. c. Bds. (Hypd.)
$4,000 Hudson River Steamboat Co., Limited, 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds. (Hypd.)
$2,500 Pleasure Island Co., Limited, 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds. (Hypd.)
$500 Albany & Troy Steamboat Co., Limited, 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd. (Hypd.)
$21,000 Kentucky & Chester R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1919.
100 shs. St. Lawrence Marble Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
34 shs. Pullman Palace Car Co.
10 shs. Hamilton Trust Co.
$5,000 Chic., Peoria & St. Louis R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., Certf. of Deposit. (Hypd.)
Pew 60, Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, north aisle.
$2,000 L. I. Traction Co. & B'klyn Heights R. R. Co. Coll. Trust 6 p. c. Notes.
$5,000 Kentucky & Indiana Bridge 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1911.
$5,000 Iowa Loan & Trust Co. 5 p. c. Deb. Bds.
$4,000 South Pacific R. R. of Arizona 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
$16,000 South Pacific R. R. of Arizona 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
25 shs. Central Park N. & E. River R. R.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Justice Truax of the Supreme Court appointed Isaac Dannenberg yesterday receiver for the David Jones Company Brewery, at Forty-fourth Street and First Avenue, and ordered the dissolution of the company in proceedings brought by the Attorney General at the request of Augustus T. Docharty and John Keenan, minority stockholders. James A. Blanchard was appointed receiver for the same company by Judge Bookstaver of the Court of Common Pleas in proceedings brought by Patrick Kiernan. The ground on which he was appointed was that the company had neglected and refused to discharge its notes or other evidences of debt for more than a year past, and having refused to pay a mortgage of $50,000 made to the Bowery Savings Bank, which became payable on July 2, 1890.

—An execution for $1,082 against Max Bleiman and Lillie A., or Laura A., Boulanger, whose addresses were given as the Herald Square Theatre, has been received by the Sheriff in favor of the Bank of the Metropolis on a note made by Miss Boulanger, dated at Cleveland, Ohio, July 21, 1893, for $1,000, payable to the order of Mr. Bleiman four months after date at 287 Fifth Avenue, this city, which was indorsed by Mr. Bleiman, but which was not paid at maturity.

—Judge Giegerich of the Court of Common Pleas has denied the application made in the interest of Mark J. Hackett for the appointment of a receiver of the business run by John Ryan, and known as Blank's Concert Garden. Hackett claimed a half interest in the concern, and declared that he had managed the place, although it was in the name of John Ryan, his brother-in-law. Ryan declared that this was not the fact, and that Hackett had no interest in the business at all.

—The Sheriff has closed the place of business of the fur manufacturing firm of Hart, Lewis & Co. of 519 Broadway, against whom judgments were entered on Monday for $14,083 in favor of Joseph Ullman. The liabilities of the firm are said to be about $75,000, of which $25,000 is for merchandise and $50,000 for money loaned. The assets, taking the stock at cost, are said to be from $50,000 to $60,000.

—Judgment for $2,288 was obtained here yesterday against Brackett W. Burleigh of Ticonderoga, N. Y., in favor of Frank E. Smith on a note made by Mr. Burleigh, dated Aug. 15, 1892, for $2,000, payable to Smith West one year after date at the Third National Bank of this city, which was indorsed by Mr. Weed, who delivered it to Mr. Smith.

—Marks and Mollie Levy, composing the firm of M. Levy & Co., which manufactures women's wrappers and gowns at 32 Walker Street, made an assignment yesterday to Wolf W. Smith of Greenport, L. I., giving preferences as follows: H. B. Claflin Company, $281; People's Bank, $350; Lena Levy, $1,000; P. Levy, $450, and Nettie Levy, $1,000.

—The Sheriff yesterday sold out the effects of the Hyde-Baker Printing and Publishing Company of 12 Jacob Street for about $1,000; the plant of the Barnett Electro Motor and Dynamo Company of 161 Washington Street for about $1,200, and 118 barrels of flour belonging to Joseph Silber, baker at 73½ Columbia Street, for $2.80 a barrel.

—William B. Wemple's Sons, foundrymen of Fultonville, N. Y., have made an assignment to John H. Morrison. The business was established more than forty years ago. The assets and liabilities are unknown. Ex-Controller Edward Wemple is a member of the firm. There are preferred creditors to the amount of $6,500.

—Charles B. Caldwell and William R. Bunker, stock brokers, occupying the Rialto Building at 18 New Street, made an assignment yesterday without preference to Sherman W. Knevals. The liabilities, it is stated, are less than $50,000, and the firm has no outstanding contracts on the Exchange.

—An execution for $1,859 against Henry Strouse, dry goods merchant at 314 Church Street, has been received by the Sheriff in favor of the H. B. Claflin Company. It is stated that Mr. Strouse's liabilities are about $12,000, and that he has transferred his book accounts to D. E. Fisher.

—Judgment for $18,255 was entered yesterday against Abraham Steers, dealer in building materials at the foot of East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, who failed a year ago, in favor of Graves & Steers.

—Judge Bookstaver of the Court of Common Pleas granted a motion yesterday for the appointment of a receiver for Albert Forejt, saloon keeper at 1,280 Avenue A, in the suit of Henry Stenberg.

—The schedules of Henry J. Meyer, produce commission merchant at 73 Warren Street, show liabilities of $68,499, nominal assets of $20,043, and actual assets of $9,288.

—The Sheriff received an execution yesterday for $5,056 against the Southwestern Pacific Company of 29 Broadway in favor of Henry W. Bianhard.

PEORIA, Nov. 13.—Corn easier; No. 2, 48½; No. 3, 47¾; receipts, 64,350 bushels; shipments, 2,600 bushels. Oats firm; inactive; No. 2 white, 31¼@31¼c; No. 3 white, 30¾@31c; receipts, 19,800 bushels; shipments, 29,700 bushels. Rye scarce; nominal. Whisky—Market steady on the basis of $1.23 for high wines; receipts, 900 bbls; shipments, 730 bbls.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

TUESDAY, Nov. 13.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Bricks are steady; Haverstraw hard, afloat, are worth $4.37½@$4.75 per 1,000; Fishkills, $4.50@$4.75; up-river hard, $4.12½@$4.50; Jerseys, $4@$4.37½; pale, $1.75@$2; Croton dark and red, $18; Croton brown, $12; Philadelphia front, $22@$23; Trenton front, $19@$20.....Rosendale cement is worth 80@85c per bbl, with small lots at 90c; American Portland, $1.75@$2; Belgian Portland, $1.75@$2; English Portland, $2@$2.15; German Portland, $2.05@$2.25.....Rockland common lime is worth 90c per bbl, and do, finishing, $1; State common lime, 75@80c, and do, finishing, $1.05@$1.10.....Laths are worth $1.75 per 1,000.....Goats' hair is worth 18@21c per bushel; cattle hair, 15@18c.

COFFEE—Spot Rio quiet; steady; No. 7, 15⅝c; sales, 1,000 bags No. 7, minus 12½ points, 15⅜c; 1,000 bags Santos, No. 5, per Bourbon, 17½c, and by Merida, 800 bags No. 8 Rio, 14½c; 500 bags do, minus 20 points, 13¾c, and 350 bags No. 7, 15⅜c; also 700 bags Sawanilla and 800 bags Central American, on private terms....Option sales and exchanges of 17,000 bags Rio; market closed firm; 20@30 points up; Havre quiet; ⅛@¼ off down; Hamburg dull; ⅛@¼ pfennig down; November delivery closed at 13.95@14c, (selling at 13.95@14c for 1,000 bags,) December at 13.15@13.20c, (selling at 12.85@13.10c for 4,250 bags,) January at 12.60@12.65c, (selling at 12.35@12.65c for 6,750 bags,) February at 12.20@12.30c, March at 11.95 @12c, (selling at 11.76@11.95c for 4,250 bags,) April at 11.85@11.95c, May at 11.75@11.80c, (selling at 11.50c for 500 bags.)....Stock of Rio and Santos here to-day, 178,604 bags; at other distributing points, 67,949 bags; warehouse deliveries here yesterday, 10,417 bags.

COTTON—Futures quiet; steady; 1@3 points up; better Liverpool; local covering; chiefly scalping trade.....Aggregate business, 187,300 bales; November deliveries closed at 5.25@5.26c, (selling at 5.26@5.31c for 400 bales,) December at 5.26@ 5.27c, (selling at 5.26@5.32c for 3,800 bales,) January at 5.32@5.33c, (selling at 5.30@5.35c for 33,900 bales,) February at 5.37@5.38c, (selling at 5.36@5.40c for 5,700 bales,) March at 5.43c, (selling at 5.41@5.46c for 52,200 bales,) April at 5.48 @5.49c, (selling at 5.47@5.52c for 4,600 bales,) May at 5.53@5.54c, (selling at 5.52@5.57c for 28,500 bales,) June at 5.59@5.60c, (selling at 5.57 @5.64c for 6,200 bales,) July at 5.64@5.65c, (selling at 5.63@5.67c for 2,800 bales.)....Spot sales, none; prices unchanged; middling at 5 9-16@ 5 13-16c....Port receipts, 61,060 bales, against 55,063 bales same day last year; week's receipts, 195,749 bales, against 209,159 bales last week.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Moderate demand; held steady; buyers holding off.....Sales, 10,200 pks, in lots; Winter wheat patents at $2.60@$3; Winter wheat clears at $2.25@$2.50; Winter wheat straights at $2.40@$2.80; Spring wheat clears at $2.10@$2 45; Spring wheat straights at $2.90@$3.25; Spring wheat patents at $3.20@$3.40, and fancy up to $3.75; City Mills patents at $3.25 for West Indies; City Mills patents at $3.90; No. 1 at $2@$2.40; No. 2 at $2@$2.25; fine, $1.55@$1.95; super at $1.60@$2.10; Spring bakers' at $2.10@$2.25.....Arrivals, 20,694 bbls and 23,035 sacks; exports, 8,104 bbls and 40,568 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 85,063 bbls and sacks.....RYE FLOUR—400 bbls sold, in lots, at steady prices; poor to choice superfine at $2.55 @$2.80; fancy at $2.90.....CORNMEAL—200 bbls sold; Brandywine at $3.05; city coarse yellow, in bags, quoted at $1.10; fine, do, at $1.20@$1.25. .....HOMINY CHOPS, 95c@$1.....FEED steady; 40 to 80 lb at 70@80c; 100 lb at 90@95c; sharps at 95c@$1.....RYE FEED, 80c.....FLAXSEED nominal.....COTTONSEED MEAL at $21@$22 per ton.....RYE nominal; Western and State, 48@ 57c, from track and in boatloads.....BUCKWHEAT quoted at 55@65c.....BUCKWHEAT FLOUR quoted at $2@$2.05.....BARLEY quiet; No. 2 Milwaukee, 61@62c; Western, 60@65c..... BARLEY MALT dull; Canada, country-made, 55@60c; two-rowed State, 70@72½c; six-rowed do, 75@80c; Western, 65@75c.

WHEAT—Spot very dull; ⅝c lower; closing steady; 56,000 bushels, including to shippers 24,000 bushels No. 2 red, private terms, and 16,000 bushels No. 2 red, Toledo soft, 59½c delivered; the trade bought 16,000 bushels No. 2 red, private terms....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 1½c over December, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 9½c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 11½c over December, free on board, afloat....Quotations for free on board at the close; No. 2 red, cash, 58⅞c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 70c; No. 1 Northern, store, 68⅝c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 62¼c.....Clearances home, 126,047 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 168,440 bushels.....Receipts, 263,400 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 305,788 bushels; in the interior, 674,054 bushels.....Options quiet; irregular; declining ½@⅝c; weaker West; foreign selling; local liquidation; advancing ⅜c; closing steady, ⅝@1½c under yesterday.....Future sales, 3,510,000 bushels; 1,620,000 bushels December, 58⅜@ 58¾c, closing at 58¼c; January closing at 59¼c; 90,000 bushels February, 60 7-16@60⅝c, closing at 60¼c; 130,000 bushels March, 61⅝@61½c, closing at 61½c; 1,680,000 bushels May, 62¾@63½c, closing at 62⅞c.

CORN—Spot moderately active; ¼@1c higher; firm; sales, 40,400 bushels, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, on private terms; 10,000 bushels do, 58c, in store; 6,000 bushels No. 3 mixed, 49½@ 50¼c, elevator; 7,400 bushels do, 50@51c, afloat, and 1,000 bushels low mixed, 57¾c.....Receipts, 56,700 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 160,397 bushels; in the interior, 154,168 bushels.....Clearances hence, 10,591 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 16,182 bushels.....Options quiet; steady; ⅝@⅞c higher; better West; local covering; foreign buying.... Option sales, 290,000 bushels; 15,000 bushels November, 57⅛@57¾c, closing at 57¾c; 75,000 bushels December, 55⅝@55¾c, closing at 55½c; 50,000 bushels January, 53¾@54⅝c, closing at 54⅜c; 150,000 bushels May, 53¾@54 3-16c, closing at 54¼c.

OATS—Spot fairly active; ¼c higher; firm.... Sales, 89,000 bushels, including, No. 2 white, in elevator, 37c for 41,000 bushels; No. 3 white, 36¼c; No. 2 white, clipped, 37½c; No. 3 do, 37c; No. 2 mixed, 33c; No. 3, 32½c; rejected mixed, 31½c; rejected white, 34½c; No. 2 mixed, 34c for 10,000 bushels; track mixed, 33@34½c; track white, 37@40c for 18,000 bushels....Option sales; steady; unchanged; only a local trade....Option sales, 145,000 bushels; November closing at 33c; 50,000 bushels December, 33⅜@33⅝c, closing at 33½c; 25,000 bushels January, 34½@34⅝c, closing at 34⅜c; February, closing at 35¾c; 50,000 bushels May, 36⅜@36½c, closing at 36½c; No. 2 white, 10,000 bushels December, 37¼c, closing at 37¼c. ....Receipts, 80,300 bushels; exports, 275 bushels.

HOPS—Fancy grades firm; low grades weak; demand light....State quotations, 8@11c for medium to choice 1894 crop, 5@7c for 1893 crop, and 8@11c for 1894 Pacific coast.

METALS—Tin easy; spot at 14.60c....Copper easy at 9.50c....Lead firm at 3.15c....Spelter easy at 3.32½c.

OILS—Cottonseed higher; good demand, partly export; sales, 500 bbls prime yellow, export, 29½c; 200 bbls do, 29½c; 100 bbls butter do, 31c; 175 bbls off grade, do, 28@28½c; prime crude, 26@ 25½c.

PROVISIONS—Hog products lower, as a reaction; dull....PORK quiet; steady; sales, 100 bbls; mess, $13.50@$14.50; short clear, $14@$16; family mess, $13.50....DRESSED HOGS firm; 6½c for 160 lb average, 6¼c for 200 lb, 6⅜c for 180 lb, 6¼c for 140 lb; pigs, 6¾@6¾c; interior deliveries, 88,000 head....CUTMEATS firm; moderate demand; pickled bellies, 12 lb, 7c; 8¾@9¼c for hams, 5½@5¾c for pickled shoulders.... BEEF quiet; extra India mess, in tierces, $16@ $19....BEEF HAMS steady; at the West, $16; here, $17@$17.50....LARD—Western steam lower; dull; sale, 100 tcs, cash, $7.70; closing, $7.60, nominal; city steam quiet; sales, 150 tcs, $7@ $7.12½.

Options—No sales; November closed $7.60, nominal; January closed $7.50, asked; refined quiet; Continent, $8; South America, $8.50; compound, $5.50@$5.75....TALLOW steady; quiet; sale, 50 hhds city, 4⅝c....STEARINE—Lard stearine quiet; city, 9¾c; oleo stearine scarce; 6¾c bid, 7c asked....BUTTER firmer for fancy creamery, with moderate demands; Western creamery, 25½@26c; do, poor to prime, 15@24c; Pennsylvania, do, 18@26c; State creamery, 18@25c; State dairy, half tubs, best, new, 23c; do, poor to prime, 14@21c; imitation creamery, 18@19c; Western dairy, 11@16c; Western factory, 10@14c; June creamery, 16@22c.... CHEESE fairly active; factory full cream firmer; State, full cream, large, 8@10¾c; fancy, 10¼@ 10¾c; small, 8½@11c; part skims, 3¼@7c; full skims, 2½@3c....EGGS steady and moderately active for choice fresh; State and Pennsylvania, 25@26c; Western, 25c; Western, per case, $3@ $4.75; limed, 16c; held, fresh, 19@22c; Southern, 24c.

RICE—Demand chiefly for foreign; prices firm. ....Domestic quoted at 4¼@6¼c, including choice and fancy at 5¾@6¼c; Patna at 4@4¼c, and Japan at 4¾@4¾c.

SUGAR—Raw dull; steady....Quotations: Centrifugals, 89° test, 3½c; muscovado, 89° test, 3c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 2 9-16c....Refined quiet; firm; cutloaf and crushed, 4⅞@5 1-16c; powdered, 4 7-16@4⅝c; granulated, 4 13-16@4½c; off A, 3 13-16@4¼c; yellow, 3 3-16@3 15-16c.

FREIGHTS—All steam freights are strong, the chief element of strength being the active offerings of cotton and the scarcity of room by the liners. The scarcity of tonnage, however, restricts business. For sail vessels there is very little demand, and no material change in rates in any department. Engagements: To Antwerp, 6 loads grain, 2s 4½d; from Rouen, 2,800 tcs cotton, ½d; for London, 2,500 sacks flour, 7s; 2,000 bbls apples, 2s 6d@3s, latter rate via Southampton; to Liverpool, 300 bxs bacon and 75 tcs provisions, 20s; to Newcastle, 100 cases canned meats, 17s 6d; to Glasgow, 85 tcs beef, 3s. Charters: British steamer, 11,000 quarters grain, hence to Cork for orders, 3s 6d, November-December; British steamer, 2,037 tons, general cargo, Newport News to Liverpool, £3,650, November; British steel bark, (to arrive,) 130,000 cases petroleum, hence to Calcutta, 18¾c; Norwegian bark, sawn timber, Mobile to the United Kingdom, about 88s 3d; British schooner, general cargo, hence to Aracaju, 85c per 1,000 pcs; British brig, general lumber, Bridgewater, N. S., to Morant Bay and Lucea, $5; British schooner, general cargo, hence to Port au Prince and back, option of a second port, private terms; schooner, coal, Norfolk to Charleston, 55c, and back to New-York, ties, about 14c; brig, phosphate rock, Fernandina to New-York, $2; schooner, coal, Port Liberty to Provincetown, $1; schooner, coal, Elizabethport to Lubec, 90c.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 13.—Cotton steady; good middling, 5 5-16c; middling, 4 15-16c; low middling, 4 11-16c; good ordinary, 4 7-16c; net receipts, 26,697 bales; gross receipts, 28,686 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,156 bales; to the Continent, 7,427 bales; coastwise, 1,690 bales; sales, 12,350 bales; stock, 362,066 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 13.—Cotton steady; middling, 4 13-16c; low middling, 4 9-16c; good ordinary, 4¼c; net and gross receipts, 8,798 bales; exports, to the Continent, 2,400 bales; coastwise, 1,803 bales; sales, 1,100 bales; stock, 158,696 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 13.—Cotton easy; middling, 5c; low middling, 4⅝c; good ordinary, 4⅜c; net and gross receipts, 9,706 bales; exports, to the Continent, 7,137 bales; coastwise, 3,350 bales; sales, 2,879 bales; stock, 199,430 bales.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

AN IDEAL

AUTUMN TOUR.

**NEW-YORK, OLD POINT COMFORT, RICHM

FEDERAL AND STATE COURTS

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Supreme Court of the United States, Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1894. Present: The Chief Justice and Justices Field, Harlan, Gray, Brower, Brown, Shiras, and White.

No. 82—F. N. Deland, appellant, vs. The County of Platte.—Submitted by George A. Sanders for the appellant. No appearance for the appellee.

No. 75—Andrew Sproule, surviving partner, and appellant, vs. John H. Schwartz et al.—Argument continued by J. W. Noble for the appellant, by David Sheean for the appellees, and concluded by John W. Noble for the appellant.

N. 76—Charles C. Harrison et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Hermann Fortlage et al.—Argued by John G. Johnson for the plaintiffs in error, and William Allen Butler for the defendants in error. Adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The day calendar for Wednesday, Nov. 14, will be as follows: Nos. 77, 53, 687, 81, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J., Follett and Parker, JJ.

Nos. 78, 98, 55, 101, 85, 99, 102, 61, 97, 107, 60, 109, 103, 49, 66, 105, 85½, 50.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Truax, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beach, J.

Law and Fact.—Nos. 1904, 2458, 2463, 1863, 1285, 1286, 1809, 1810, 2221, 1632, 1816, 1365, 1366, 16, 1405, 1667, 1823, 1817, 1868, 2361, 1477, 1815, 1578, 1652, 850. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.

Elevated railroad cases. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 19.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Barrett, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Lawrence, J. Nos. 1987, 1990, 2293, 1925, 847, 2116, 1754, 2316, 2415, 2611, 1692, 2409, 626, 1800, 2066, 2098, 2339, 1519, 2220, 2549, 2579, 2617. Case unfinished.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Patterson, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Freedman, J. Nos. 566, 633, 601, 508, 462, 494, 446, 586, 476, 594, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610. Clear.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—McAdam, J. Nos. 136, 137, 138, 139. Clear.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Sedgwick, C. J.

Nos. 1342, 869, 894, 231, 1065, 1089, 1094, 1221, 1527. Clear.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.

Case on.—No. 586—Van Tassel vs. Beecher. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.

Case on.—No. 874—Hoey vs. Bond. No day calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

No. 168—Estate of Moses J. Heyman, at 11 A. M. Wills for Probate.—William Gee, Albert L. Mowry, Michael McCullough, Ranald Macdonald, Frederick W. Andres, James Crowley, Julian T. Morrison, Kate Taylor, at 10:30 A. M.; Mary E. Parker, James D. Smith, Eva Friend, Frank J. Case, at 2 P. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S. No. 940—Will of Elizabeth Lee, at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bookstaver, J. No. 19. Case unfinished.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Daly, C. J., Bischoff, Jr., and Pryor, JJ.

Nos. 66, 71, 75, 80, 88, 94, 47, 52, 69, 13, 22, 30, 37, 38, 42.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.

Nos. 769, 1256, 1258, 1260, 1187, 1287, 1294, 1295, 1306, 2254, 2194, 922, 1134, 1132, 1758, 2366, 1206, 807, 1231, 881, 872, 1090, 1183, 884, 1234. Case unfinished.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III. —Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Ehrlich, C. J.—Motions.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.

Nos. 460, 1132, 699, 649, 650, 689, 695, 305, 606, 621, 782, 783, 809, 841, 2107, 2111, 824. Case unfinished.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.

Nos. 931, 1063, 118, 338, 720, 990, 217, 706, 845, 743, 880, 54, 286, 929, 277, 905, 546, 617, 518, 1069, 941, 530, 739, 937. Case unfinished.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Van Wyck, J.

Nos. 1086, 1087, 1975, 756, 762, 979, 945, 1017, 1057, 755, 982, 1011, 976, 1043, 1048, 1050, 1083, 1077, 1059, 972, 1070, 771, 1091, 1094, 1095, 954, 1092, 1063, 950, 968. Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Newburger, J.

Short Causes.—Nos. 2104, 2543, 2457, 2043, 2029, 2288, 2110, 2373, 2557, 2532, 2298, 2583, 2059, 2129, 2512, 2299, 2283.

Equity Case.—No. 152. Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Harriman vs. Baird—Charles W. Dayton. Matter of Boardman—Robert P. Noah. Smith vs. Murray, (two cases)—Gilbert M. Spier, Jr., Morse vs. Roemer—James J. Nealis. Ahrenfeldt vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company—Edward Browne. Watt vs. Brown—Roger Foster. Kuhn vs. Hirleman—John Vinnedge.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—Marston vs. Prince—Emanuel Blumenstell. Matter of Frick —George Bell.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Durenmuth vs. Kessler—Andrew S. Hammersley, Jr.

COMMON PLEAS—Bookstaver, J.—Snow vs. Simon—Samuel B. Paul. Matter of L'Artiste Publishing Company—Charles A. Runk.

SUPERIOR COURT—Freedman, J.—Baumann vs. Manhattan Railway Company, Hau vs. same, Laffler vs. same—George W. McAdam, W. S. Andrews and George P. Webster. Sayles vs. Keer, (two cases)—S. Burdett Hyatt.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Bradley & Currier Company vs. Breen—Henry W. Easton.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—People, &c., vs. David Jones Company—Isaac Dannenberg. Matter of Manhattan Transportation Company—Wilson De Peyster.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Bartlett, J.—Nos. 732, 738, 735, 736, 680, 738, 746, 537, 377, 564, 745, 600, 601, 410, 906, 903, 677, 347, 1162, 1033, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1033, 1035, 1083, 398, 330, 464, 631, 557, 211, 458, 958, 658, 1367, 718, 357, 692, 654, 381, 441, 1050, 627, 728, 579, 645. Highest number reached on regular call, 749.

CITY COURT—Parts I. and II.—Van Wyck and Osborne, JJ.—Nos. 929, 1432, 840, 728, 894, 894, 847, 903, 917, 613, 942, 142, 1337, 307, 916, 892, 336, 542, 649, 577, 578, 789, 943, 641, 650, 468, 595, 354, 443, 544. Highest number reached on regular call, 1337.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Clement, C. J.—Nos. 58, 55, 62, 51, 85, 110, 117.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The accounting in the estate of Charles G. Glover, Otto Goritz, Noah Bossen, Anton Koll, Henry A. Kent, Frederick Ludwig, William von der Busch, George A. Jarvis, Mary Lauer, Conrad Fernis, Robert Young, Helen W. Johnston, and Owen Coyle. The administration in the estate of Annie Hand, Peter Tague, Elizabeth J. Glen, and Thomas Carpenter. The real estate of Walter E. Smith. The revocation of the probate of the will of Peter B. Ross. Contested calendar at 10:30. No. 50—The will of Edwin Baker.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Rather Active Bidding for Frankfort Street Property.

Mr. F. Zittel has sold, for Hirsh Brothers, to James Carlew, four lots on the north side of Eighty-seventh Street, 450 feet west of Central Park West. The four adjoining lots were recently sold by Mr. Zittel to Frederick Aldhous. All will be improved by the erection of first-class dwellings.

The Hon. Perry Belmont has leased for the season, through Mills & Whitehouse, the Barrios mansion at 855 Fifth Avenue.

The sale at auction which attracted the most attention in the Trinity Building room yesterday was that of the three-story brick building 21 Frankfort Street, south side, 29.9 feet east of William Street, with lot 18.10 by 67.3 by 16.4 by 67.6. The property was offered by the executors of Emma Parkinson. Mr. Peter F. Meyer was the auctioneer. Before the sale there were a number of guesses by well-informed real estate men as to what the property would bring. None put it above $20,000. It started at that figure and stuck for awhile at $21,000. Single bids of $100 each pushed the price up to $24,600, and then Joseph Hecht made it $25,000, at which figure it was knocked down to him. He owns the adjoining corner property. The auctioneer was congratulated on his skill in stimulating the bidding.

Mr. Meyer also sold, under foreclosure, at $31,700, to Meyer Gottlieb, the four-story brownstone dwelling 19 East Ninety-second Street, north side, 132.11 feet west of Madison Avenue, 19 by 100.8½.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, at $40,000 each, to the plaintiffs, the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the two plots, one at the southeast corner of Seventieth Street and West End Avenue, and the other adjoining at the northeast corner of Sixty-ninth Street and West End Avenue, each 100.5 by 100. The two together make up the block front on the avenue. Mr. Kennelly also sold, in foreclosure, at $12,750, to John J. Amory, the three-story brownstone dwelling 156 East Forty-fifth Street, south side, 95 feet west of Third Avenue, 18.9 by 100.5.

Mr. W. W. Fogg sold, in foreclosure, at $10,402.50, to Ann Tyson, two lots, 50 by 100.11, on the south side of East One Hundred and Second Street, 175 feet east of Second Avenue.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sales, four actions, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 1,881 to 1,887 Second Avenue, beginning at northwest corner of Ninety-seventh Street, respectively 24.11, 25, 25.6, and 25.6 by 100, four five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgments, on corner, $20,775; on 1,883 and 1,885, $17,540 each; on 1,887, $18,620.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Jacob Washburn, referee, —— West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 250 feet east of the Boulevard, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,540; on prior mortgage, $12,380.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frederick C. Valentine, referee, 268 Spring Street, south side, 100 feet west of Varick Street, 25 by 100, three-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,340; on prior mortgage, $8,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., executor's sale, 30 Goerck Street, east side, 125.7 feet north of Broome Street, 25 by 100, five-story and basement brick tenement. Also, auction sale, 1,650 and 1,652 Lexington Avenue, beginning at northwest corner of One Hundred and Fourth Street, two three-story and basement brick dwellings, respectively 17.7 and 16.8 by 55. Also, leasehold of northwest corner of Houston Street and Avenue B, 25 by 75, four-story brick building.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas B. Odell, referee, 41 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 385 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,575.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, C. W. Hartridge, referee, 694 Greenwich Street, west side, between Christopher and West Tenth Streets, 25 by 100, two-story frame store and two-story brick building in rear. Due on judgment, $11,440.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, Charles W. West, referee, 154 and 156 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, 117 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 18 and 17 respectively by 100.11, two three-story brownstone dwellings. Due on judgments, $15,460 and $14,850 respectively.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, northeast corner of Marcy Place and Mott Avenue, 100 by 102.2 by 100 by 103.3. Due on judgment, $3,445.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Franklin Bien, referee, 210 to 216 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, south side, 70 feet east of Third Avenue, 102 by 100.11 by 25 by 109 25.2½ by 80 by 79.8¾, four four-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $2,100.

New Buildings and Alterations.

The following plans for new buildings have been filed with the Building Department:

Melrose Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, by F. Seiffert, one-story frame workshop; cost, $500.

Fox Street, west side, 120 feet south of Intervale Avenue, by A. F. Olsen, two-story frame dwelling; cost, $3,100.

No. 636 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, by Sophie Brosmann, one-story frame shed; cost, $200.

Nineteth Street, south side, 300 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, by S. Willershausen, four five-story brick flats; cost, $100,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 75.11 feet north of One Hundred and First Street, by David Christie, one five-story brick flat; cost, $16,000.

Webster Avenue, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, by Mrs. C. Montague, one frame flat; cost, $4,000.

Morris Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, by J. C. Shidnell, one two-story frame dwelling; cost, $4,000.

Prospect Avenue, east side, by E. Bauer, one brick tenement; cost, $5,500.

Washington Avenue, north side, 78 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, by Rose Seiferd, one two-story brick dwelling; cost, $4,000.

Boston Avenue, east side, 80 feet south of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, by Roderick O'Connor, two three-story brick stores.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, north side, 104 feet east of Forest Avenue, by E. O. Bell, three five-story frame dwellings; cost, $15,000.

Seventy-second Street, south side, 175 feet west of West End Avenue, by H. F. Cook, two four-story and basement brick dwellings; cost, $5,500.

No. 417 East Forty-seventh Street, by A. Neidlinger, one frame shed; cost, $75.

No. 101 Broome Street, by B. Yates, one one-story brick office; cost, $750.

One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Vanderbilt Avenue, by Annie Ruland, one three-story brick tenement; cost, $9,000.

One Hundred and Sixth Street, south side, 214 feet east of Third Avenue, by W. J. Phelan, five-story brick parochial school; cost, $60,000.

Columbine Street, south side, 50 feet west of Jefferson Avenue, by S. Schenk, one three-story frame tenement; cost, $6,000.

No. 15 to 23 West Ninety-eighth Street, by Jung & Mohr, five five-story brick flats; cost, $100,000.

No. 225 Division Street, by J. Feinberg, one seven-story and basement brick workshop; cost, $9,000.

Park Avenue, west side, 63 feet north of Thirty-fifth Street, by Anne Van Nest Gaimbrill, one five-story brick dwelling; cost, $45,000.

No. 96 Park Row, alterations by Anne C. Keane to brick building; cost, $1,625.

No. 240 East Seventy-ninth Street, alterations by F. M. Wallach to six-story brick building; cost, $4,800.

No. 378 West Seventeenth Street, alterations by the J. G. Wendell estate to workshop; cost, $500.

Nos. 509 and 511 East Eighteenth Street, alterations by C. Hoaas to four-story brick building; cost, $150.

No. 246 East Eleventh Street, alterations by P. McGrath to stable; cost, $100.

No. 138 Wooster Street, alterations by N. Jacobus to three-story brick dwelling; cost, $500.

Northwest corner of Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Fourth Street, alterations by James O'Connell to three-story and basement building; cost, $1,000.

No. 200 Prince Street, alterations by Galli & Longinotti to three-story and basement building; cost, $4,700.

No. 56 West Twenty-fourth Street, alterations by F. W. Gordon to five-story building; cost, $200.

No. 524 Sixth Avenue, alterations by Nathaniel Niles estate to stable; cost, $250.

No. 97 North Moore Street, alterations by S. Dikman to three-story flat; cost, $150.

Northwest corner of Perry and West Fourth Streets, alterations by C. K. Schroeder to three-story tenement; cost, $1,500.

One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and Twelfth Avenue, alterations by N. S. Lawrence to one-story wooden shed; cost, $150.

No. 240 West Twenty-third Street, alterations by Gilbert T. Reeder to three-story frame dwelling and store; cost, $450.

No. 642 German Place, alterations by George Pope to one-story frame dwelling; cost, $800.

No. 2 Rutherford Place, alterations by Mrs. J. N. Osborn to five-story brick dwelling; cost, $2,500.

Lexington Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, alterations by Mrs. Sarah R. Simms to five-story brick dwelling; cost, $10,000.

Brooklyn Realty Matters.

Messrs. George E. Lovett & Co. have sold for Carrie C. R. Dennis to a Mr. Weaver, at $20,000, the four-story brick dwelling 56 Livingston Street, 31.6 by 93. For Frances A. Hall to Adolph Pastrol, at $6,350, they have sold the three-story brick dwelling 472 Henry Street, 23 by 88.

Mr. S. B. Rogers has sold to J. M. & L. N. Levy five three-story brick dwellings on Marion Street, near Saratoga Avenue.

Mr. Thomas Edwards has sold 666 Atlantic Avenue for Mary A. Fleming to J. J. Drake at $2,500, and 403 Douglass Street for Mary and John Flynn to John Harris, at $4,400.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday, Mr. T. A. Kerrigan sold to Emeline G. H. Condict, at $3,575, the three-story frame dwelling 87 Irving Place, east side, 160 feet south of Putnam Avenue, 20 by 100.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Nov. 13.

JEFFERSON ST, 23; Mary Levy and another to Joseph Levy..... $1

5TH ST, s s, 188.11 ft w of Avenue C, 24.9x96.2, (half part;) Moritz Mehringer to Henry W. Schloss, trust deed.....

SAME PROPERTY, (half part;) Henry W. Schloss and another to Gustave Mehringer, trust deed.....

BANK ST, 116; Magdalena Duss to Robert Beatty..... 12,450

16TH ST, n s, 260.4 ft e of 10th Av, 40x 92; Mitchel Valentine to Emilie Hoffman

15TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 7th Av, 25x100.3; Samuel Barnett and wife to Richard Barnett..... 1

27TH ST, 150 East; Gerson Oppenheim, referee, to Solomon Jacobs..... 35,500

27TH ST, 152 East; same to Sarah Jacobs 40,000

7TH AV, 218; Middleton S. Burrill, referee, to Henry Muller..... 35,000

30TH ST, n e c, 225 ft n w of 9th Av, 25x113.11x25x115.6; Edward J. McGough to Mary A. McGough..... 15,000

11TH AV, e s, 49.7 ft n of 50th St, 51x irregular; the Bush Company, Limited, to Wendell T. Bush and another..... 1

SAME PROPERTY, (third part;) same to Sarah M. Bush..... 5,500

9TH AV, e s, 25.5 ft n of 45th St, 25x100; Joseph Weinstein and another, executors, to Joseph Weinstein..... 1

52D ST, n s, 170.6 ft w of 1st Av, 20x 100.5; George F. Langbein, referee, to Frank J. Walgering and wife..... 33,700

133D ST, 5 West; William E. Vunn to Ann Collins..... 14,850

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 17.7 ft s of 105th St, 50x55; Solomon Gumprecht and wife to John S. Tekulsky and another..... 30,000

135TH ST, 176 West; Richard W. Kane to Bernard Lenahan..... 24,750

96TH ST, 115 and 117 West; Jeanette W. Hexter to Solomon Hexter..... 1,300

115TH ST, s s, 425 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 100.11; Bernard Rosenstock to Mina Ascher..... 1

134TH ST, n s, 123.2 ft w of Willis Av, 16.8x100; Katharine A. Farrelly and husband to Stephen T. Bryan and wife..... 26,500

173D ST, n s, 110 ft e of Washington Av, 38x100; Carleton W. Bonfils and wife to Albert H. Vreeland..... 5,700

JEFFERSON AV, s e s, 125x irregular, Lots 156 to 162, map of S. Ryer homestead, and other property; Eliza Goodman to Louis Elckwort..... 4,600

SUBURBAN ST, n w corner of Balmbridge Av, 38.4x100x37.9x100; Carrie A. Duggan and husband to George A. Converse..... 1

LOTS 63 and 64, map of F. P. and H. A. Forster, 24th Ward; Frederick P. Forster, executor, to America Phillips..... 880

Recorded Mortgages.

ASCHER, Mina, to Henry Altheimer; 115th St, s s, 425 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years. $3,750

BROWN, Elizabeth, and another to F. S. Bradford and others, executors; 21 City Hall Place, 5 years..... 12,000

BEATTY, Robert, and wife to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 116 Bank St, 1 year 6,000

BACH, Lewis Z., to J. S. Todd; 103d St, n s, 305 ft w of Park Av, 1 year..... 2,500

BRYAN, Stephen T, and wife to K. A. Farrelly; 134th St, n s, 123.4 ft w of Willis Av, 3 years..... 2,700

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON
BOND AND MORTGAGE.
NO EXPENSE WHATSOEVER
FOR EXAMINING TITLE.
NO DELAY.
APPLY TO
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S.
T. D. JORDAN, Comptroller, 120 Broadway.

A.—A.—FOR SALE—CHOICE NEW HOUSES.
American basement, colonial style,
5 TO 15 WEST 87TH ST.
No better nor finer ones in the city.
Also,
63 WEST 97TH ST.,
Handsome 4-story house, newly decorated.
All at very reasonable prices, and the terms as may be desired.
OPEN TO VISITORS.
Further particulars of owner,
CHARLES BUEK,
Columbus Av., corner 72d St.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
THURSDAY, November 22, 1894,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, N. Y.
EXECUTORS & TRUSTEES' SALE
OF THE ESTATE OF HENRY A. KENT, Dec'd.
159
Choice & Valuable Lots
ON
3d, 4th, and 5th Avenues,
59th, 60th, and 61st Streets,
8th and 30th Wards, City of Brooklyn.
65 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 or 5 years at 5 per cent.
Titles guaranteed by the Title Guarantee & Trust Co. free of charge to purchaser.
ACCESS TO THE PROPERTY is had by the Ferries at Pier 2 East River, N. Y., to foot of 39th St., Brooklyn, connecting with the 2d Av. Trolley R. R., and by Brooklyn City R. R. cars from the Bridge, and from the Fulton and Hamilton Ferries; also by the 5th Av. Branch of the Union Elevated R. R.
FOR BOOK-MAPS, &c., apply to J. F. ABRAMS & SONS, Esqs., 1,179 3d Av., Brooklyn, and at the auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ALMIRA J. BROWN, plaintiff, against EDWARD C. SHEEHY and others, defendants.
Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 8th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the fifth (5) day of December, 1894, at 12 o'clock of that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises in the complaint in this action, and in said judgment described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the easterly side of First Avenue, in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the said side of First Avenue with the northerly side of Fifty-ninth Street, thence running northerly along the said side of First Avenue twenty-five feet and five inches; thence easterly parallel with Fifty-ninth Street and for part of the distance through the middle of a party wall seventy-five feet; thence southerly parallel with First Avenue twenty-five feet and five inches to the northerly side of Fifty-ninth Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-ninth Street seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to said Edward C. Sheehy by Mary Reilly, James Everard, and John Lennon, as executors and trustees of and under the last will and testament of Edward Reilly, deceased, and by said Mary Reilly individually, by deed of conveyance bearing date the 23d day of May, 1889.—Dated New-York, November 10, 1894. CHAS. A. HESS,
Referee.
GEORGE W. ELLIS, Plaintiff's Attorney, 155 Broadway, New-York City. n14-2aw3wW&Sd5

AUCTION SALE.
AT THE REAL ESTATE SALESROOM,
NO. 111 BROADWAY,
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14th, 1894,
At 12 o'Clock Noon,
3 Story and Basement Brick Dwelling,
BETWEEN HUDSON AND VARICK STS.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
H. APLINGTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 6 HARRISON ST.
PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, 111 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.
FREDERICK C. VALENTINE, Referee, 54 WILLIAM ST., N. Y. CITY.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, NOV. 20, 1894,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
EXECUTOR'S SALE
of
CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY, on
GREAT JONES, SOUTH, FRONT, and MANGIN STS., and KING'S BRIDGE ROAD.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1894,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
SALE BY ORDER OF THE
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, IN PARTITION.
RUSSELL BENEDICT, ESQ., REFEREE.
The five-story brick malt house, with plot of land,
NORTHWEST CORNER
48th STREET AND EAST RIVER,
TOGETHER WITH THE VALUABLE WATER AND BULKHEAD RIGHTS.
Maps, &c., at the office of STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Esqrs., plaintiff's attorneys, 280 Broadway, and at the auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction, THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St., 245 WEST 76th ST., four-story and basement high-stoop brick and brownstone dwelling, with two-story extension; size, 19x55x extension x102.2; decorated; hardwood finish; chandeliers, mirrors, and gas fixtures. Maps at auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

CORELL, Frederick, and wife to J. H. Percival and others, trustees; 68th St, n s, 215 ft e of 11th Av, 5 years..... 20,000
CHALFIN, Jane V., to the Trustees of Lenox Library; 47th St, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years..... 5,000
CLARKE, Mosheles, and Goldsmith, as trustee; 137 West 43d St, 5 years..... 8,000
COHEN, George J., and wife to Katherine Polatschek; 94th St, n s, 275 ft w of Central Park West, demand..... 3,000
CHURCH, Mary V. W., to D. G. Barton; 12th St, s s, 370.11 ft w of 5th Av, (two mortgages,) 1 and three years..... 25,500
CHURCH of Our Lady of Mount Carmel to John Farrell; 115th St, n s, 194 ft w of Pleasant Av, 3 years..... 6,000
COLLINS, Ann, and another to the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 133d St, n s, 110 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years..... 17,000
CASSIDY, Mewen, and wife to Elizabeth Worthington; Frederick St, w s, 100 ft s of William St, 1 year..... 100
CROGKETT, William F., and another to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; Union Av, n w corner of 156th St, 80x100, and adjoining property, (five mortgages,) 3 years..... 32,000
EICKWART, Lewis, to Eliza Goodman; Jefferson Av, n e s, Lots 158 to 162, map of Samuel Ryer homestead, 1 year..... 1,200
ELDERD, William E., and wife to Kate B. Murray; 133d St, n s, 229 ft w of Willis Av, (six mortgages,) 3 years..... 12,000
FELDMAN, Joseph, and wife to George Ehret; 71st St, n s, 238 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year..... 2,000
FOSTER, Sarah J., to R. R. Randall; Franklin Av, e s, 50 ft s of 181st St, 3 years..... 400
HOFFMAN, Emilie, to Mitchell Valentine; 16th St, n s, 260.4 ft e of 10th Av, installments..... 4,000
HEXTER, Solomon, and wife to G. G. Williams, trustee; 98th St, n s, 262.6 ft w of 9th Av, 2 years..... 5,600
HILL, Thomas, and wife to Virginia B. Rogers and another, trustees; Kirkside Av, w s, 677.8 ft n of Wellesley St, 2 years..... 600

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.
EXCEPTIONALLY desirable investments.
6th Av., 4-story building, rent $2,730; price..... $37,500
8th Av., near 50th St.; rent $3,000; price.. 41,000
2d Av., corner, 4-story; rent $2,424; price.. 28,000
7th Av., below 23d St.; rent $3,100; price. 41,000
17th St., near 5th Av., 4-story dwell., full lot; price..... 42,000
WILLIAM J. ROOME, 410 6th Av., near 25th St.
FINE DOUBLE FLATS.—118th St., West; and other property. Owner, 244 West 11th St.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

THE LORING.
Entrance, 202 West 74th St., fronting Boulevard, West 74th St., Amsterdam Av.; roomy, light, well-ventilated apartments, with steam heat; mirrors, open fireplaces, door service, &c.; at reasonable rent. For particulars apply at office or J. E. WHITAKER, 278 Boulevard and West 74th St.
TO RENT.—A moderate-sized apartment in the fire-proof building No. 80 Madison Av., corner 28th St.
HANDSOME FLATS, 167 WEST 81ST ST., $600 TO $800; STEAM HEAT; HALL BOYS.
120 EAST 34th ST.—One apartment, 9 rooms and bath; elevator, steam heat, electric light, liveried servants. Apply on premises.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

Desirable Apartments To Let.
Irvington and Rockland,
136 to 142 West 16th St.
Steam heated, &c. $45 to $65 per month.
St. Clement,
305 West 23d St.
4 to 9 Rooms. $60 per month.
St. John, Wave Crest, Cedarhurst,
35 to 41 East 50th St.
Steam heat, &c. $60 per month.
Sutherland,
709 Madison Av., cor. 63d St.
Steam heat and elevator. $70 to $120 per month.
St. Honore,
1,142 Madison Av., near 84th St.
Steam heat, &c. $60 to $75 per month.
GERALD R. BROWN,
Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, N.Y.

"THE CROISIC,"
CORNER 5TH AV. AND 26TH ST.
Entrance 7 West 26th St.
Two choice suites, two rooms and bath each, to let. Possession Oct. 1st.
Apply to SUPERINTENDENT on premises, or
United States Mortgage Company,
59 Cedar St.,
Agent and Attorney for Owner.

ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.
THE EVELYN,
101 West 78th St.,
Overlooking Manhattan and Central Parks; elevators, electric lights, &c.; FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT; one non-housekeeping Apartment of NINE rooms and THREE bathrooms; one of FIVE rooms and TWO bathrooms; one of three rooms and bath; circulars sent.
C. K. BILL, Manager, 62 Liberty St.

PEECHWOOD,
125 AND 127 EAST 24TH ST.
Attractive apartments, eight rooms and bath; steam heat, elevator; hall service; reduced rentals. Agent on premises daily.
"THE CENTRAL,"
68 WASHINGTON SQUARE SOUTH.
SEVEN LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH;
references required; see janitor.
13 AND 15 WEST 106th ST.—Apartments of five well lighted rooms and bath, partly heated, located on wide, asphalted street at park entrance; unusually attractive surroundings; rents, $24 and upward. Housekeeper in 15, or E. C. SIMONSON, 146 Broadway.
573 AND 577 BOULEVARD, near 88th St.—Apartments of six large rooms and bath; rents, $26 and upward. Janitor in No. 573, or E. C. SIMONSON, 146 Broadway.
THIRD FLOOR IN PRIVATE HOUSE, WITH owner. 239 West 36th St.

City Houses To Let—Furnished.

EAST 9th ST., CLOSE TO 5th AV.—A full-width four-story house, with butler's pantry extension, to let for the Winter; handsomely furnished; hardwood floors; A No. 1 plumbing, &c.
T. S. CLARKSON & CO.,
55 Liberty St.
5th AV., BELOW 14th ST.—A full-width four-story house, with large extension, to let for the Winter; fully and handsomely furnished.
T. S. CLARKSON & CO.,
55 Liberty St.
TO LET, FURNISHED.—Extra-large handsome apartment, with light on four sides; elevator, steam heat, hall boys; rent, $1,350. Hampshire, 46-50 West 9th St. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.
36th ST., NEAR PARK AV.—A medium-width English basement house to let; fully furnished.
T. S. CLARKSON & CO.,
55 Liberty St.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

TO LET—
318 West 115th St.,
Three-story high-stoop stone dwelling; rent reasonable. Apply to
ERASTUS HAMILTON, 120 Broadway.
TO LET.
WEST 88th ST., NO. 60.
Four-story high-stoop brownstone new dwelling, handsomely decorated, new gas fixtures, &c.
APPLY ON PREMISES, OR TO
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
120 Broadway, New-York.

To Let for Business Purposes.

No. 12 FOURTH AVENUE.
First story, store and basement to rent. Apply to HORACE S. ELY & CO., 64 Cedar St.
DOUBLE HOUSE, 5th Av., NEAR 44th St., TO LEASE FOR CLUB OR BUSINESS. W. B. TAYLOR & SONS, 510 5th Av.

KUMPH, Rosalie J., to Josephine Wendell; 44th St, s s, 330 ft e of 3d Av..... 1,175
KENT, William R., and another to Mary E. Negle; Pyne St, e s, 156.6 ft s of Pelham Av, 1 year..... 1,900
LIVINGSTON, James, and wife to Frances E. H. Lewis; 88th St, n s, 261.5 ft e of Riverside Drive, 3 years..... 28,000
LEVY, Morris, and wife to Louise Starring; 57th St, n s, 300 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years..... 12,000
MULLER, Henry, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 252 7th Av, 1 year..... 7,500
MURPHY, Jane, and another to John Bussing, Jr.; Washington Av, w s, 100 ft s of 7th St, 3 years..... 500
PERRIN, Rachel S., to J. A. Trowbridge; 43d St, s s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 2 years..... 1,000
PRICE, Alfred B., and another to Katharine Yale; 101st St, n s, 350 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 6,000
SAME to H. Mildeberger; same property, 4 years..... 17,000
REYNOLDS, Lottie S., to W. H. Brandt; 148th St, s s, 367.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 1,000
STRAUSS, Martin L., to W. S. Burt; 60th St, s s, 21.6 ft e of Lexington Av, demand..... 1,600
SCHULICH, Bernard, to Hattie Ettinger; 47th St, s s, 531 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year.. 1,400
STUYVESANT, Rutherford, to the Bank for Savings of New-York; 3d Av, s e corner of 12th St, 5 years..... 75,000
THOMPSON, Samuel A., to John Kennedy; 1,488 3d Av, lease..... 2,000
TILLMAN, Clara A., and another to Union Trust Company; White St, n s, 125.11 ft w of Broadway, 2 years..... 20,000
TYLER, James G., and wife to F. W. Blauvelt; 175th St, s